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Trucking along with the Teamsters:

Unions move to organize police in Ohio

By Jennifer Browdy

A new Ohio law allowing public employees to unionize has some members of the state's law enforcement community excited, some wary, and others resoundingly indifferent to the change that took effect on April 1.

Representatives from a number of major labor unions have trooped through the state in recent weeks to woo new members from among public employees. Among those contending for a piece of the Ohio labor pie are the Communications Workers of America, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the United Auto Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Ohio and the Teamsters have always had a somewhat shady link. Recently a former Mafia boss, James "Jimmy the Weasel" Fratianno, testified before the President's Commission on Organized Crime that whenever he needed to contact the Teamsters, he would go through the Cleveland family of La Cosa

Nostra.

But the international president of the Teamsters, Jackie Presser, has said he is seeking to organize public employees in Ohio as part of an effort to invigorate the union and gain new legitimacy by organizing in a nontraditional Teamster field.

"We're working on organizing police," said Dick Loy, the Teamsters' coordinator of public worker organizing in Ohio. "We've demanded recognition from many of the sheriffs' departments. You'll find that management is discouraging union organization, but we're going to fight that," he said.

Clark County (Springfield) Sheriff Ray Jordan was noncommittal on the subject of his deputies joining a major union, but he said that he himself has no plans for organizing.

"To my knowledge none of the 88 sheriffs who belong to the Buckeye Sheriffs Association are interested in big unions," he said. "We're content with what we've got. My deputies have a union, we

just passed a new contract, and I believe they're content as well."

Mark Barrett, an inspector in the Franklin County (Columbus) Sheriffs Department, said he has not seen "any overwhelming desire in the department to go out and join one of the big unions."

"We have a local Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) that negotiates as a labor union would, and we've always been able to resolve our differences satisfactorily," he said.

Capt. James Clark, president of the Franklin County Fraternal Order of Deputies Association, concurred. "We have a local FOP, and we're content with the way they handle our grievances," he said. "We haven't been approached by any of the big unions."

The same position was taken by Elmer Dunaway, president of the Cincinnati FOP. "I think all our members are pretty much content," he said. "We do a good job for our people, we can represent them. We don't need the Teamsters."

Despite the Teamsters' claim to be actively recruiting law enforcement officers, none of those interviewed by Law Enforcement News had in fact been contacted by the Teamsters, and many had not been contacted by any of the big unions.

A spokesman for the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Sheriffs Department, Kay Culler, said there are several small associations in existence in her department, but no group has come in to organize the deputies into one union. "A lot of our deputies are wondering why not," she said.

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Teamsters' gains in policing seen slipping

While many Ohio law enforcement officers may be considering signing with the Teamsters Union, which is reportedly recruiting police officers in that state, the Teamsters appear to be losing ground with police officers in other areas of the country. Many officers who were once united under the Teamster banner have since expressed considerable disillusionment with the union's performance.

The Teamsters enjoyed a rush of popularity among law enforcement agencies in the 1970's, when they claimed a nationwide police membership of about 20,000. When contacted by Law Enforcement News this month, Teamster officials were unwilling to disclose how many police agencies or police officers were presently members of the union.

"There are substantial numbers of police with our union," contended Barry Feinstein, director of the public employee division of the Teamsters' national office in New York. Feinstein said he could not be more specific, and added that the union's policy is to "wait for the police to come to us. It's not the kind of group that's easy to organize," he said.

Jack Mogelson, a business representative for Teamsters Local 320 in Minnesota, said the local has a membership of "considerably in excess of 1,000 police officers," mostly from suburban and rural forces.

He said the number of police members has diminished since the early 1970's, when the Teamsters were involved in "massive police negotiations" in Minnesota.

"In recent years the police officers have allowed themselves to become fragmented, and that tends to work for the employer," Mogelson said. "The officers don't see themselves as part of the larger picture, and that makes it difficult for us to organize."

Since the Teamsters will not release their statistics and no other agency in the country seems to be keeping track of police organizing, it is difficult to make a conclusive statement about the prevailing trend in law enforcement's association with the Teamsters.

One recognized expert on police labor relations, Richard Ayers, an instructor at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy in

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Calif. fugitives get hit with big police FIST

More than 2,000 fugitives were rounded up in California during the past 10 weeks in a Federally sponsored law enforcement effort that combined the resources and manpower of the U.S. Marshals Service and local law enforcement agencies.

Known as Operation FIST, for Fugitive Investigative Strike Team, the effort targeted career criminal fugitives and concentrated on five major population centers in California — Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Fresno and San Francisco. It was directed by the Marshals Service and its cost, estimated at \$1.7 million, was covered by the Federal Government.

The California FIST operation was the fourth such effort since 1981, when the program was established. Thomas Kupferer, chief inspector of the Marshals Service and director of the FIST program, said the four operations, which took place in New York City, Washington, D.C., Michigan and California, netted a total of about 5,000 fugitives.

The recent California operation was conducted with 60 U.S. marshals and 60 state and municipal law enforcement officers, who were deputized as marshals and given the authority to arrest fugitives throughout the state.

Kupferer said the U.S. marshals who participate in FIST operations have been selected

from warrant squads across the country, with the selections based on their proven investigative ability and expertise.

"We maintain a core of experienced FIST investigators, and bring in additional marshals as needed to give them experience," he said.

Kupferer said local law enforcement officials have been very receptive to the FIST program. "It's becoming more attractive to them as we go along," he said, adding, "As long as the money holds out, we'll be well-received."

Kupferer said he suspected that at some point the state governments "may have to share the costs" of the FIST programs.

The California operation netted a total of 2,116 fugitives, including 14 murderers, 10 people charged with murder, 666 burglars and robbers and a variety of other criminals. On average, Kupferer said, those arrested had had five prior arrests.

The operation employed a variety of techniques for finding the fugitives. Ten suspected murderers from the Mariel Cuban community in Los Angeles were arrested by two Cuban-born investigators who infiltrated the Mariel ranks. Two felony fugitives from California were tracked down in Idaho by deputies who had to walk for two days through snow to reach them.

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Looking for clues

Police in Manchester, England, spread out across the road to conduct a meticulous search for clues following a car-bomb explosion in the area last month. A Libyan businessman and his family — seen as potential terrorist targets — are under armed police guard. Wide World Photo

Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — The Maryland Troopers Association has set up a job placement service for state troopers because they cannot make ends meet on salaries that rank among the lowest in the country. The placement service has purchased ads in The Baltimore Sun and The Washington Post, saying that "over 1,000 Maryland troopers are available for full- or part-time work." Maryland troopers' salaries currently rank 42nd out of 49 state police forces. Salaries for a trooper begin at \$15,976 and reach \$21,827 after seven years.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Bay State has given up the dubious distinction of being the auto theft capital of the United States. A preliminary report noted a 12.1 percent drop in motor vehicle theft last year, which prompted Gov. Michael Dukakis to say that the decrease from 52,280 to 45,881 car thefts will probably make Massachusetts number five in auto thefts, instead of number one.

When a large bull escaped from his pen and was seen heading for a local elementary school, the Tewksbury police were called upon to take the situation by the horns. Police caught up with the animal outside of the elementary school and began what one officer referred to as a "bull session." When negotiations failed, Officer Alan Landers lassoed the bull and tied him to a tree, where he remained until his owner came to claim him.

NEW YORK — To make it harder to launder illicit funds, the Treasury Department is considering a plan to put bits of metal in U.S. currency. The President's Commission on Organized Crime was told that large amounts of metal-impregnated money being smuggled out of the U.S. would set off airport metal detectors.

The parolee who fatally shot a uniformed police officer on Valentine's Day in the Bronx has been indicted on charges of murder. Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola said the defendant, George Acosta, 24, faces a minimum of 75 years in prison and a maximum of life if convicted of the multiple counts in the indictment handed down last month by a Bronx County grand jury. Acosta shot and killed Officer Thomas Ruotolo and wounded his partner, Officer Tanya Braithwaite, in an incident that was sparked by a stolen moped.

PENNSYLVANIA — Philadelphia youths convicted of non-violent crimes will soon be able to participate in a job program to earn money to repay their victims. The president of Common Pleas Court, Judge Edward Bradley, said the program will be

open only to first-time offenders over the age of 14 who are charged with property or personal offenses causing loss or damage of \$300 or less. Youths must be recommended for the program by a Family Court judge, Bradley said.

VERMONT — A state Corrections Department study has estimated that the Vermont prison population will increase by about 30 inmates a year for the next five years. The study also said that the number of escapees dropped from 103 in 1975 to 52 last year.

Southeast

FLORIDA — A bill designed to thwart the laundering of drug-smuggling profits cleared the state House Commerce Committee last month, to the satisfaction of state Attorney General Jim Smith, one of its endorsees. The bill is designed to discourage the use of foreign corporations for laundering drug money through real estate and other Florida properties. It would require all corporations, foreign and domestic, to have registered agents in Florida. Smith's office could then get court orders forcing them to reveal the names of stockholders in connection with a criminal investigation.

GEORGIA — As part of an agreement stemming from a 1982 inmate lawsuit, the Fulton County Jail will be watched over by a court-appointed monitor until a new jail is completed. The monitor will be selected from a list of candidates submitted by the inmates' lawyers and will be responsible for reviewing all procedures and plans in the jail. The new jail is under construction and should be completed in five years.

In a new Georgia correctional program, some first-time convicts are going to state prison for 90 days in order to get a taste of the harsh life behind bars. The first-offenders are separated by a fence from regular prisoners, who have no special role in the program other than to do what comes naturally — jeer at the new inmates. Bobby Lavoie, warden of the Dodge County Correctional Institution, which is hosting the program, said the result is shock value without the more negative effects of exposure to hardened criminals. Inmates who complete the program will have no permanent criminal record, but will be tracked closely to determine how many return to prison.

LOUISIANA — A lawsuit filed by three homosexual inmates, calling for separate living quarters for gays at the state penitentiary in Angola, has been thrown out of court by Federal District Judge John Parker. Parker ruled that such a move would promote double standards for prisoners.

TENNESSEE — State Correction Department officials say that 177 knives, or knife-like handmade weapons, and two firearms were found in the possession of inmates at Fort Pillow State Prison, Turney Center and Tennessee State Prison during the months of January and February. Five inmates have died so far this year in prison violence, all stabbed by other prisoners. The figure compares to seven inmate slayings in all of 1983. Tennessee's prison system has been found unconstitutional by a U.S. District Court because of violence, overcrowding and idleness among inmates.

Midwest

OHIO — Three Cleveland police officers were placed on a three-day suspension for having unauthorized hollow-tip bullets on duty. The director of the local branch of the NAACP, Pauline Tarver, said the officers — two whites and one black — should be fired.

WISCONSIN — The State Assembly has given preliminary approval to a bill that would authorize the state Supreme Court to set voluntary guidelines for sentences in cases of rape, murder, armed robbery, assault and other felonies. The guidelines would recommend sentence length and likelihood of probation. Sentencing information collected throughout the state would provide the basis for the guidelines.

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission unanimously upheld the dismissal of a police detective who had been convicted in 1982 of misconduct in a public office for removing items obtained from homes in police investigation, including a Nazi banner and flag, two pistols and a stereo receiver. The detective, James Mamayek, 46, was suspended with pay in 1980 and fired in 1983 by Police Chief Harold A. Breier.

Plains States

MINNESOTA — The co-workers of a sheriff's deputy suffering from leukemia were told recently that they could not pool their sick days on his behalf. The workers knew that deputy David Gustafson could not afford unpaid sick leave, and offered their own time on his behalf so he could be paid while recovering from a bone-marrow transplant. Gustafson was reported in stable condition after a three-hour transplant operation at the University of Minnesota Hospital.

This year's Police Officer of the Year award in Minnesota went to Michael Green, a 12-year veteran of the Minneapolis police force.

MISSOURI — Child-treatment specialists are working with law enforcement officials to remove legal obstacles in dealing with child molesters and their victims. The group is using the American Bar Association's standards for judicial involvement in cases of physical and sexual abuse as a guide to determine how to improve Missouri law, which does not allow children to testify in court against alleged molesters.

NEBRASKA — The state legislature has voted to appropriate \$456,000 to give \$1,000 annual pay raises to 392 state troopers.

WYOMING — The state Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of a law that calls for felony prosecution if death results from a drunken driving accident. Herman Armigo, who was sentenced to a maximum of eight years in prison for a DWI accident, had maintained that the law was vague and deprived him of due process.

Gov. Ed Herschler has signed a bill that will replace the gas chamber, the state's current form of execution, with lethal injection, provided that lethal injection is not found to be unconstitutional. Wyoming, which currently has three men on death row, has not executed anyone since 1963.

Southwest

ARIZONA — Despite Arizona's relaxed lifestyle, Maricopa County's suicide rate is running higher than the national average. The suicide rate was more than 37 per 100,000 population during 1980-82, while the national rate ranged from 11.4 to 12.9 per 100,000 population. The county's public health director, Dr. Robert Harmon, attributed the high rate to a large transient population, crime, divorce and alcohol consumption.

Residents of the town of Superior were upset over the firing of Police Chief B. R. Beckstead, so they voted to unseat Mayor Mary Lou Chavez Acosta and Councilman Robert Ewing in a recall ballot. Manuel Ruiz won the mayoral post and Geneva Plum won the council seat. Beckstead has sued to get his job back.

COLORADO — In a moment of frustration, Mike Johnson, the chairman of the Denver County Democratic Party resolutions committee, blurted, "Who's going to take crime?" When not one member of the committee volunteered to research crime as a possible plank in the party's state platform, Johnson finally said, "Someone has to take crime." At exactly that moment, three armed robbers entered and stole

the committee members' wallets and purses. Said Johnson: "I just couldn't believe it at first. It was so ironic, I almost thought it was planned or something."

Due to an increase in assaults on police officers, all 518 uniformed members of the Colorado State Patrol will soon be issued 24-inch aluminum batons. The batons will be used by the officers as an alternative to guns and fists.

NEW MEXICO — Working without a contract since January 8, the Albuquerque city police have approved a contract that calls for a 5 percent increase this year, retroactive to February 3, and 5.5 percent next year. The contract was the third proposal made by the city negotiators. The first two were rejected by the police officers.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Major crimes in California decreased 5.6 percent in 1983, the third year in a row to reflect a drop, according to figures released by the state Bureau of Criminal Statistics. The only category to show an increase was aggravated assaults, which rose 0.9 percent, from 57,963 to 58,464. Willful homicides decreased 5.7 percent, forcible rapes dropped 3.8 percent, robberies dropped 6.3 percent, burglaries decreased 7.5 percent, and motor vehicle thefts declined 3.3 percent from 1982 figures.

"Onion Field" killer Jimmy Lee Smith was arrested in a drug bust last month for selling a small quantity of heroin to an undercover officer, and was returned to jail for violation of parole. Smith, 52, was one of two men convicted in the 1963 murder of a police officer in an onion field in Bakersfield, Calif. The second killer, Gregory Powell, came within one day of parole last January, but his release was temporarily blocked by a state appeals court. Smith was paroled in December, and had been under investigation by the Los Angeles police for a month before being caught selling heroin.

OREGON — In response to an increase in complaints from motorists, Oregon State Police will begin using aircraft and unmarked cars to crack down on trucks speeding down highways and tailgating passenger cars. "They sit high in their trucks and they can see marked units," said state police superintendent John C. Williams. "Those people who are intentionally violating the law need to be dealt with a little differently." Money for the statewide crackdown will come from existing funds.

Miami copes with post-trial violence

Police and city officials in Miami reported relatively few instances of racial violence in the aftermath of the acquittal of Luis Alvarez, a Miami police officer on trial for the 1982 killing of a black youth.

Alvarez was accused of misuse of deadly force in the fatal shooting of Nevell Johnson Jr. at a video arcade in December 1982. Alvarez maintained that Johnson was reaching for a concealed gun when he shot him, and that he was acting in self-defense. He was upheld by the decision of a six-member all-white jury, which found him not guilty of manslaughter on March 15.

Community leaders had appealed for calm throughout the nine-week trial, but members of the Miami and Metro-Dade Police Departments and the Florida Highway Patrol were on alert as the trial drew to a close, prepared for racial violence in the event that Alvarez was acquitted.

All leave time was cancelled for the 1,050-member Miami police force, and each squad car was equipped with a "riot pack" containing a gas mask and baton, according to Miami police spokesman Juan Santos.

"We were prepared for a riot," Santos said. "But there were only scattered instances of violence, nothing like what we've had here before."

Authorities reported that 37 people, including seven police officers, were injured in disturbances following Alvarez's acquittal. Two of the wounded officers were injured by glass shattered when a bullet struck their patrol car. Most of the others injured were white motorists hurt by flying glass when chunks of concrete and other debris were hurled at their cars.

Police said more than 20 businesses were ransacked and 14 fires started in the violence, which was attributed to black youths.

The Miami and Metro-Dade department had been training for possible riots since 1980, and according to police spokesmen, the training paid off.

"We were ready and able to take care of the disturbances this time," said Santos. "It didn't get out of hand."

Among the new police tactics credited with keeping violence to a minimum was the creation and deployment of "field forces," caravans of squad cars followed by a paddy wagon that cruised troubled areas to intentionally draw bottle and rock-throwing gangs. When attacked, the special squads would sweep the area, arresting everyone. Most of those arrested were later given coffee and sandwiches and sent home, the purpose of the exercise being to clear the streets for a cooling-off period, police said.

"The community was behind the police," said a spokesman for the Metro-Dade Police Department.

"Nobody wants a riot," said Officer Santos of the Miami force. "There was a positive reaction from the community."



Looters use the light from a street fire to break open boxes taken from a Miami warehouse.

Wide World Photo

Msgr. Brian Walsh, a member of the Miami Community Relations Board, said the violence following the trial was "the equivalent of what happens after a high school football game."

Walsh said it was the combination of police effectiveness and citizen restraint that held down racial violence in the city.

"The police demonstrated that they were disciplined, and exercised restraint and control," he said. "And the Community Relations Board began talking with inner city youth five weeks ago, preparing them for the possible acquittal. No one in the black community

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Luis Alvarez falls into the arms of his defense attorneys after he was acquitted in his manslaughter trial.

Wide World Photo



Armed with pistols, rifles and shotguns, employees of Pike's Automotive Shop in the Overtown section of Miami stand guard over their property on the second day of scattered violence there.

Supreme Court to rule on fleeing-felon policy

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether police officers may shoot to kill an unarmed suspect fleeing from a nonviolent crime if that is the only way to arrest him.

The Court will consider a ruling by a Federal appeals court, which

held Tennessee's "fleeing felon" law unconstitutional. The appeals court said the law "authorizes unnecessarily severe and excessive, and therefore unreasonable, methods of seizure."

The Tennessee law allowed police officers to "use all necessary means to effect the arrest" of someone fleeing or resisting arrest. The case at issue involved the October 3, 1974, shooting death of a 15-year-old boy who was a suspect in a \$10 burglary.

Two Memphis police officers, responding to reports of a burglary in progress, intercepted a youth named Edward Garner as he ran from the house. Police Officer E. R. Hyman, who could see the boy was unarmed, shouted "Halt!" As the boy jumped to the top of a fence, Hyman shot and killed him.

The officer later testified that he fired because he knew that once the youth cleared the fence he could easily escape.

The boy's father filed a \$2-million wrongful death suit against the City of Memphis and the police officer in 1975.

The Supreme Court will hear arguments in the case in the fall.

Reservations about policing:

Sheriff, Indian tribe in jurisdiction dispute

Law enforcement officials in Apache County, Ariz., have sent up smoke signals to the tribal police from the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in an effort to resolve a dispute as to who has jurisdiction over whom on the reservation.

According to statute, the state has jurisdiction over crimes involving non-Indians against non-Indians on reservation lands. Federal and tribal agencies have jurisdiction in other cases.

But Apache County Sheriff Art Lee says he doesn't think the state's jurisdiction is exclusive in cases between non-Indians on the reservation.

And the White Mountain

Apache Tribe recently sent an attorney's letter to Apache County attorney Stephen Udall, saying, "It is the tribe's position that law enforcement personnel have absolutely no right to conduct an independent criminal investigation or arrest within the exterior boundaries of the reservation, except on the state-designated right of ways, without the express and specific consent of the White Mountain Apache Tribe through its police department."

Sheriff Lee said that while he respects the tribe's sovereignty as to reservation government, he questions "whether or not we can refuse a call from a citizen who needs our help."

Udall said the sheriff's office "won't wait for an engraved invitation from the Apaches" if a call for assistance is received from the Sunrise Ski Area, a resort on reservation land that hosts thousands of skiers during the winter.

"If someone calls and says he had his skis stolen, the sheriff would be liable if he didn't go," Udall said.

The Apaches sent the letter to Udall after a meeting of Apache County law enforcement agencies last month, when the question of authority arose.

"The letter is just a clarification of what the laws are on this matter," said Robert C. Brauchli,

attorney for the Apache tribe. "Outside of state right of ways, law enforcement personnel should go through the tribal police department before going through with criminal investigations."

Udall and Sheriff Lee described working arrangements between the county and the Apache tribal police as excellent.

"A couple of the tribal police officers said the tribal council felt it had total jurisdiction over law enforcement problems on the reservation," said Navajo County Sheriff Marlin Gillespie. "I think everyone is just going to have to sit down and reach some kind of agreement on this thing."

People and Places

Female firsts in Charlotte

The Charlotte, N.C., Police Department has promoted two women sergeants to the rank of captain, making them the first females in the department's history to reach that rank.

Capt. Andrea B. Huff joined the department in 1977 and in 1980 was the first black female to



Huff



Sloan

be promoted to the rank of sergeant. Capt. L. Gail Sloan joined the department in 1967, and was the first woman to have been hired by the department in many years.

Officers H.C. Dozier, T.D. Stewart and C. Swindell were also promoted by the Charlotte police, all to the rank of sergeant.

City mourns dead bobby

In the past month, the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau has received more than a dozen letters and cards expressing sympathy over the death of Sir Robert Peel.

In this instance, Sir Robert is

one of the original members of the department's mounted patrol. The horse slipped and fell on a steel grate in downtown Portland back in February, and subsequently died from his injuries.

Among the many letters of sympathy were two that included checks totalling \$35. "Bobby was a beautiful animal and wonderfully trained and I feel very lucky to have had him and his riders in the neighborhood," one well-wisher said in a letter to the department.

The two checks will be deposited in a special trust account and used to buy a memorial plaque for Bobby that will be put up at the mounted patrol's horse barn, according to Lieut. Dan J. Noelle, head of the patrol support unit.

Noelle said he was surprised at the volume of mail, most of which was addressed to Bobby's rider, Officer John M. Johnson. Johnson hurt his hand in the accident that led to the horse's death, but he was not seriously injured.

FOP goes to bat for chief

The Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 25 has filed a complaint in Ohio Common Pleas Court asking that a Rocky River, Ohio, ordinance that stripped the former police chief of virtually all his authority be declared unconstitutional.

Last year the Rocky River City Council passed an ordinance giving the safety service director the authority to assign and schedule police officers and firefighters. The move left then-Police Chief Richard P. Louth nearly powerless to run his department.

Soon after the ordinance was passed, Louth, a 25-year veteran of the Rocky River force, resigned his post.

Mayor Earl Martin said the ordinance was enacted because several police officers had not had assignments in four years. "We were unhappy with Louth's deployment of officers, but he was a good chief," Martin said.

Martin said the ordinance was not unconstitutional because the city charter gives the safety service director authority to supervise the police.

Robert E. Matyasik, a lawyer representing the FOP and 19 Rocky River police officers filing the complaint, said the purpose of the suit is to restore authority to the chief. "It's fundamentally wrong to have any police department controlled by politicians," he said.

What They Are Saying

'We were ready this time. It didn't get out of hand.'

Officer Juan Santos of the Miami Police Department, sizing up the scattered violence there last month. (3:1)



Mad Dog on a leash

Irish terrorist Dominic McGlinchey, known to his comrades as "The Mad Dog," is tucked into a police car by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary on March 18 following his capture. McGlinchey was wanted in connection with a number of assassinations in Northern Ireland's sectarian violence.

Wide World Photo

Mob income is a guess

Mafia leaders keep no records of how much money their gangs bring in, one-time mobster James "Jimmy the Weasel" Fratianno told the President's Commission on Organized Crime last month.

Fratianno, once acting boss of La Cosa Nostra's Los Angeles family, told the commission that family bosses "never keep track."

"If we make \$100,000, we split it up right there. You go your way, I'll go mine."

Asked how much he thought the five organized crime families in New York City made, he said, "I don't think anyone in the world could tell you that."

Fratianno has testified in several organized crime trials and is currently enrolled in the Federal Witness Protection Program.



Fratianno

Fratianno also testified that the "commission" that reportedly rules the 20 local La Cosa Nostra families now meets "one on one." "They don't meet all at one time," he said. "They're afraid of getting caught."

Fratianno repeated his assertion, made in the trials of organized crime leaders, that "anytime I had dealings with [Teamsters Union president] Jackie Presser, I'd go through the Cleveland family" of La Cosa Nostra.

Black agent sues for job

A black Secret Service agent who was fired last month for "unauthorized use of official position and failure to answer questions of a Secret Service official" has filed suit in Federal court in an attempt to overturn the dismissal.

The agent, Dejustice Coleman



Kind of a drag

Bedford County, Va., Sheriff Carl Wells shows he's not above a few self-directed laughs for a worthy cause. Looking resplendent in a black cocktail dress and platinum-blond wig, Wells joined 34 others in the Ms. Bedford County womanless beauty pageant on March 17, in order to raise money for a \$33,000 ambulance.

Wide World Photo

People and Places

Sr., who had been assigned to the Milwaukee office of the Secret Service, alleges in the suit that the real reasons for the dismissal reflected "job reprisals, harassment and some racial discrimination."

Coleman's suit seeks \$3 million in damages. Named in the suit is Richard E. Artison, who headed the local Secret Service office between 1980 and 1982, and who is now Milwaukee County Sheriff, and several other former and current Secret Service officials.

In the suit, Coleman says his problems with the Secret Service stem from his refusal in 1968 to infiltrate the civil rights movement and the so-called tent city demonstrations planned by the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in Washington, D.C.

Coleman's refusal was based on moral grounds and on his "longstanding relationship with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was a top aide of Dr. King at the time," the suit states.

The suit also says that Artison urged Coleman to seek other employment after Coleman filed a discrimination grievance against the Secret Service in 1978.

Ex-NY sheriff joins Feds

Thomas J. Delaney, a retired New York City detective commander, has been appointed director of the Federal Protection and Safety Division, the General Services Administration's law enforcement branch.

Delaney was sheriff of Westchester County, N.Y., when "Son of Sam" killer David Berkowitz was arrested in Yonkers. He retired from the NYPD in 1968 as a captain, where he had headed a staff of 150 detectives, amassing intelligence against organized crime figures for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state police.

In his new position, Delaney is responsible for investigating terrorism, espionage and arson in government buildings. He has announced that his top priority will be combating terrorism.

NYPD retools detectives

The New York City Police Department is planning to establish a special squad of experienced detectives to handle homicide investigations, Chief of Detectives Richard J. Nicastro said last month.

The program will be established on an experimental basis, and will be expanded if it is deemed successful. The pilot program, which will involve a single homicide squad in Brooklyn, has received Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward's approval.

Under the program, an experienced homicide detective would take part in every murder

investigation.

Homicide squads in New York were discontinued in 1979 by former police commissioner Robert J. McGuire. Since then, murder investigations have usually been handled by precinct detectives, who often are insufficiently trained in homicide investigations.

Such was the case in the investigation of a 1981 Queens murder, which resulted in the conviction of Nathaniel Carter. Last January, after Carter had served 28 months in prison, his former wife — who had been the key witness against him in the trial — admitted she had committed the murder. Police investigators were blamed for making serious errors in handling the case.

The experiment was applauded by former homicide detectives. Harry T. O'Reilly, a retired Manhattan homicide detective who now teaches at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, told The New York Times that he was "totally in favor" of the project, adding that specialty squads were essential in murder investigations.

Sheriff feted off to prison

John M. Vance, the former sheriff of Rockwall County, Tex., was given a rousing send-off last month at an "appreciation dinner" — four days before he began serving a Federal prison term for whipping a teen-age prisoner.



Former Sheriff Vance enjoys a laugh at appreciation dinner. (WWP)

Some residents of Rockwall have expressed disapproval over the barbecue, which was held at the local high school cafeteria.

"I don't think it should be a public function at a public place, because it creates a bad image for our children — that crime pays," said Bill Bell, a lawyer and chairman of the county Republican Party.

Vance, a Democrat, was sentenced on February 22 to one

year in prison after he pleaded guilty to charges of whipping Richard V. Williams, 15, who was a suspect in an auto theft.

U.S. District Court Judge Joe Fish also fined Vance \$1,000.

Posse leader fears murder

James Wickstrom, Wisconsin leader of the reactionary militant group Posse Comitatus, has asked for Federal protection from local authorities, who he feared were going to kill him.

Wickstrom was arrested in Tulsa, Okla., on a fugitive warrant from Wisconsin, where he had been convicted of acting as a town official of the Constitutional Township of Tigerton Dells, which the state contends does not exist.

Wickstrom has contended that his arrest by 12 squad cars full of police was a dangerous situation. "I thought they were going to blow me away," Wickstrom was quoted as saying in a recent Milwaukee Journal account. He said the officers were carrying sawed-off shotguns and that one put a .357-caliber revolver up against his head. Wickstrom, 41, said he feared that he would be killed "just like Gordon Kahl." Kahl, a Posse Comitatus figure from North Dakota, was killed in a shootout with authorities in Arkansas last summer.

The disputed Township of Tigerton Dells occupies 29 acres of land near Tigerton, Wisc. It was established by a group of Posse members, some of whom are also members of the Life Science Church.

Wickstrom said the township is a legal creation under Wisconsin law and that its church status exempts it from zoning laws. He said he plans to ask that the charges against him be dropped.

Posse members and Sheriff James Knope have agreed that the situation is a volatile one.



Piercing remarks

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) holds up a bulletproof vest that has been punctured by armor-piercing shells, as he testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee March 7. The committee is holding hearings on a Moynihan-sponsored bill that would ban armor-piercing ammunition.

Wide World Photo



In the lions' den

Attorney William Kunstler, who has been labeled a "defender of cop killers," talks to New York Police Officer James Webster last month during a visit to the city's 13th Precinct. Kunstler, who addressed some 40 officers as part of a training session, said he expected the icy reception he got. But, he said, "I have to admire them for inviting me."

Wide World Photo

Chief urges anti-fraud bill

A Kansas police chief has urged Congress to pass the proposed Anti-Fraudulent Adoption Act of 1984 to protect prospective parents from interstate and international adoption rings.

Chase, Kan., Police Chief John Grubb, a one-man police force, investigated the complaint of a local couple who claimed they were bilked in an adoption scam. His investigation led to a nationwide probe that revealed a major bogus adoption ring that has defrauded more than 100 couples out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Justice Department spokesman John Keeney said the government is moving quickly on a thorough investigation of an El

Paso-based adoption agency that offered Mexican orphans for fees of up to \$10,000, but never delivered.

The act has been introduced in both the House and the Senate and includes penalties of up to five years in jail and \$10,000 in fines for those who bilk prospective parents and natural mothers in interstate adoption scams.

"I've never before been involved in such an emotionally charged investigation," Chief Grubb told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. "This is not just a crime. It's a national tragedy."

Lawmakers have said consideration of the proposal may be delayed until the Federal Bureau of Investigation completes its investigation of the Mexican scam.

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Baltimore area eyes false alarm problem

Faced with an annual tally of some 40,000 false alarm calls — a 255 percent increase in 10 years — Baltimore County Police Chief Neil J. Behan says he may seek local legislation to help curb chronic abuse of alarm systems.

Behan said at a recent meeting of representatives of alarm companies and alarm installers that accidental triggerings account for the most false alarms in residen-

tial areas and are frequently caused by ignorance, inattentiveness or faulty equipment.

According to department estimates, business establishments account for 66 percent of false alarms and residences for 33 percent, with the valid alarms totalling only 1 percent of all calls.

Behan said many people have become "chronic abusers" of

their alarm systems, ignoring police entreaties for better use of their systems.

Two police officers, one responding and one providing back-up, must answer each of the more than 100 false alarms received by the department in an average day. The alarm runs cost the county more than \$250,000 a year, Behan said.

The problem can also lead to a

"cry wolf" situation, he said, where officers are so accustomed to answering false alarms that they are lulled into a false sense of security. Behan pointed to an incident in Florida where officers, answering a bank alarm that was chronically false, failed to take proper precautions and were unprepared when the alarm turned out to be valid. Two of the officers were killed, one was crip-

pled and one received a minor wound, Behan said.

A spokesman for the National Association of Chiefs of Police said as many as 95 percent of the burglar and hold-up alarms received by police are false, and that there is a trend across the country toward the licensing of alarm companies and imposition of progressively higher monetary penalties for chronic false alarms.

Behan said he may seek local legislation to help check the problem, with possible remedies including licensing of alarm companies and levying service fees against chronic alarm abusers.

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Get-tough group has official OK

A citizens group seeking tougher court action against violent criminals has received the endorsement of both the mayor and the police chief of Charleston, S.C.

The group, Citizens Against Violence, was recently formed by families of victims of violent crime. The group's goals include building more prison facilities, abolishing parole for violent offenders and increasing concern in the criminal justice system for victims of violent crime.

Charleston Mayor Joseph P. Riley Jr. and Police Chief Reuben M. Greenberg both gave their support to the group.

"The criminal justice system must catch up with the rise in crime," Riley said at a press conference. He said the system must become tougher on criminals if it is to protect citizens from "a cadre of hardened criminals in this community and the country."

At the same press conference, Greenberg urged that the war against crime be fought "with bricks and mortar." He said as long as criminals are able to gain early paroles "the criminal on the street will not really be convinced that we intend to get tough on crime."

"They know we don't mean business as long as the courts give them a slap on the wrist and send them on their way to rob and rape and pillage," he said.

Greenberg said the cost of new prison facilities to house repeat offenders would be "not nearly so expensive as having the same persons out there on the street."

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FBI hostage squad makes its debut

Operating under the principle that forewarned is forearmed, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is making every effort to insure that no terrorist attacks disrupt the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

To this end, the FBI has been training a 50-agent hostage rescue team, which will be able to go into a hostage situation and bring out the victims alive.

FBI Director William H. Webster said at a recent press conference that the team has the capacity to handle "numerous hostages and numerous locations."

Webster said the team has contingency plans for several upcoming events, including both Presidential nominating conventions, but that special emphasis has been placed on the Olympics because of the incident at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, in which 11 Israelis were killed by Palestinian terrorists.

"The idea that the hostage rescue team is waiting in the wings will present a substantial deterrent to any foreign terrorist effort that might be directed on our shores in the interest of theater at one of the major events this year," Webster told reporters at the FBI Training Academy in

Quantico, Va., where a demonstration of the team's prowess was given last month.

Team members were chosen from a pool of volunteers, who went through stringent physical and psychological testing before being selected. The physical requirements included being able to carry a wounded colleague or hostage for long distances, and being able to locate and retrieve a 15-pound brick underwater while blindfolded.

The agents went through special training with U.S. military counter-terrorism squads and with major foreign antiterrorism units. Most of their techniques and equipment are being kept secret at present, Webster indicated, although it is known that the teams use such weapons as submachine guns, grenades and sniper weapons, as well as helicopters, to effect hostage rescues.

The FBI already has five- to seven-man special weapons and tactics (SWAT) teams in each of its 59 field offices. Webster said he authorized the hostage rescue team in early 1982 because he thought there was a "void" in U.S. ability to handle large-scale terrorist situations.



A squad of the FBI's new hostage rescue lurks alongside a mock building to rescue a "female hostage" from "terrorists" during a demonstration by the new unit at the FBI Academy. FBI employees also played the parts of the victim and the terrorists.

Wide World Photo

LA cops get overtime pay for Olympic duty

Los Angeles police officers assigned to duty at the Olympic Games this summer will be paid time-and-a-half under an agreement reached last month between Police Chief Daryl F. Gates and the Police Protective League.

Gates said that most or all of the several thousand assignments will be filled by officers who will volunteer to work on their vacation time or accumulated days off during the Olympics. Most of the assignments will be made from the ranks of patrol and traffic officers, Gates said.

Commander William Rathburn, who is in charge of the LAPD's Olympic operations, said he expects to have more volunteers than jobs for the special assignments, for two reasons. "One is that officers will be eager to get the overtime cash and the other is that they want to participate in this historic event," he said.

The police union had been negotiating with management for months over the terms and conditions of Olympic duty. One major area of disagreement had been the selection and assignment of volunteers, with the police union wanting seniority to be the guiding factor on preference of assignment, and the department not wanting to be bound by seniority.

An independent consultant recommended that "volunteers for Olympic duty be selected so that a sufficient number of experienced personnel would be left in regular assignments." The report also recommended that consideration be given in the selection of volunteers so that geographical areas would not be deprived of the minimum level of supervisory, training or specialized positions.

Gates decided to follow the recommendations, which were made by consultant Martin Zimring. "It will be difficult to allow many detectives to take Olympic assignments because we have to make sure that the level of investigation and other protections of citizens do not suffer while we are taking care of the Olympics," Gates said.

Cop slayings hit ten-year low

Recent FBI statistics indicate that 1983 was the safest year in the past decade for police officers, with 79 killed in the line of duty.

The year-end tally represents a decrease of 13 from the 1982 figure, and an overall decline of 41 percent since 1973.

The South had the greatest number of police slain, with 37.

No faith in 'good faith':

NIJ research claims challenged

Two new studies on the exclusionary rule claim that a "good faith" exception to that rule would save few felony arrests from being dropped by prosecutors because of illegal searches.

Both reports dispute the findings of a 1982 study by the National Institute of Justice, which claimed that 4.8 percent of all felony drug arrests rejected by California prosecutors were tossed out because of illegal searches, and that nearly one-third of all felony drug arrests were lost because of illegal searches. The NIJ study supported the Reagan Administration's drive for a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule, which would allow illegally seized evidence to be admissible in court if it could be proved that the police had acted in good faith that their actions were lawful when they collected the evidence.

The two new studies were conducted for the American Bar Foundation by Thomas Davies, a lawyer and political scientist who is editor of the foundation's "Research Journal," and Peter F. Nardulli, a lawyer and political scientist who is an associate professor with the Institute of Government Affairs at the University of Illinois.

Davies concluded that a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule would save relatively few lost arrests. He claimed that the studies to date, including the NIJ study, have not distinguished between illegal searches that resulted from "good faith" police mistakes and those that were blatantly illegal.

Davies also disagreed with the NIJ data, arguing that the 4.8 percent figure is misleading because it is a percentage of only the rejected arrests — those that were rejected by the prosecutors for one reason or another — rather than being a percentage of total arrests lost due to illegal searches. Using NIJ's data, Davies calculated the percentage of all felony arrests dropped because of illegal searches to be 0.8 percent. NIJ did not calculate that figure in its report.

Nardulli's study examined court records in 7,500 felony criminal cases in nine moderate-

sized counties in Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and found that only 40 ended in non-convictions following a defendant's successful motion to suppress illegally seized evidence. Nardulli also found that most of the 40 released defendants were charged with drug or weapons offenses, that half were first offenders, and that half would have received sentences of less than two months in jail if they had been convicted.

Nardulli concluded that the rule causes the release of "only a relatively few marginal offenders."

Wisc. governor OK's bill curbing Breier's authority

Legislation limiting the power of Milwaukee's police and fire chiefs was signed into law last month by Wisconsin Governor Anthony S. Earl.

The law gives the Fire and Police Commission the power to set policy, make and suspend rules, and give directives to the fire chief and the police chief. The Milwaukee Common Council has the authority to suspend any rules promulgated by the commission, and the mayor has the power to suspend any directives ordered by the commission.

The legislation is aimed at Milwaukee's controversial police-chief-for-life, Harold Breier, who at age 72 has shown no intention of giving up the post he has held for the past 20 years.

Breier has been accused by many

members of the community of being racist, and has weathered several scandals involving police shootings of minorities. However, he also has numerous admirers in the city, who point to Milwaukee's low crime rates in defense of their chief.

The law was written by two Milwaukee legislators, Rep. Spencer Coggs and Rep. Thomas Crawford. Coggs said it was designed to provide a "system of checks and balances" to keep "everyone who is working for the public accountable to the public."

Chief Breier has not been pleased with the move to curb his authority over the police department. In a report in The Milwaukee Journal last month, he called the new law "totally unreasonable."

Mixed welcome awaiting big unions in Ohio

Continued from Page 1

"They might be interested."

William Naglic, a deputy with the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Sheriffs Department, was enthusiastic about the prospect of joining a big union. "We're considering several unions, and the one we seem to be favoring now is

the United Auto Workers Union," he said. "They're a big union with lots of clout, and we're a big county so we need a big union."

The Teamsters union is the department's second choice, Naglic said.

Naglic said he has no qualms about joining a union that has not traditionally represented police. "Any organization can negotiate our wages, working conditions and hours for us," he said. "In those areas we're the same as factory workers. No union is going to try to dictate how to make an arrest or write a report."

Naglic said his sheriff, Gerald McFaul, is in favor of the deputies joining smaller associations rather than a major union. "But about 85 percent of the deputies are sticking to their guns on this one," Naglic said. "Everything will be much better when we're unionized."

At present there is no precise way to determine how many law

enforcement agencies in Ohio are planning to organize, or with whom. Ed Seidler, a spokesman for Gov. Richard F. Celeste, said that while he is aware of "extensive recruiting" of law enforcement employees by the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO, the governor is maintaining a "strictly neutral stance," and is not keeping track of who joins what organization.

Ted Dyke, chairman of the newly appointed State Employment Relations Board said that all collective bargaining contracts will be registered with his office as they are made, but that it would be several months before these records are complete. "It's purely speculation at this point," he said

in response to the question of which union might prove to be most popular with Ohio public safety workers.

The new collective bargaining law had been sought by Ohio labor leaders for decades. Similar legislation was passed in 1975 and 1977, but was vetoed both times. Last July the law was passed again with the help of extensive labor lobbying, and was signed by Gov. Celeste, a Democrat who was elected with considerable labor support.

The law allows all state, county, city and township workers to join unions, and through them, to bargain with employers. Public safety workers do not have the right to strike under the law.

Fugitive round-up nets 2,100 on Coast

Continued from Page 1

The operation included one elaborate ruse that lured 65 fugitives to claim a nonexistent "valuable" package from the fictitious "FIST Bonded Delivery Service."

The fugitives are being housed in the jurisdictions from which they fled. "There are some that will be tried for the first time on certain charges, and some will receive additional charges as a result of their fleeing from justice," Kupferer said. "But most have been convicted or at least indicted or arraigned already."

In less than two weeks after the FIST round-up, however, more than half of the fugitives taken in had been released on bail, freed on their own recognizance or placed on probation.

"Unfortunately, all we can do is our job: Find 'em and put 'em in jail," said Robert Diguera, chief deputy of the Marshals Service, in an Associated Press interview.

Although the FIST operations are not involved in the prosecution side of the round-up, Kupferer said the Marshals Service report to the Federal Government on the operation will stress the need for tougher sentences and parole requirements, particularly for career criminals. "The recidivism rate indicates the need for stiffer sentences," he said.

While the Government keeps no specific figures for crime-rate

decreases in areas that have been the target of FIST operations, Kupferer said he believes the effects are real and noticeable.

"It's common sense that if you pick up 2,116 arrestees responsible for 10,200 prior arrests — and that's just what we know about — the crime rate will go down. Think about all the crimes they have committed that we don't know about," he said. "The police chief in Oakland, Calif., told me he has noticed an appreciable reduction in crime rates in his area since we came through there, and he felt confident enough to attribute part of that to FIST."

The California effort was said to be the most successful FIST strike yet and will become a prototype for similar operations elsewhere in the country. Kupferer declined to identify where the FIST team will go next, but said, "We will go to areas that indicate a need through the number of fugitives they report."

According to Government statistics, there are more than 210,000 fugitives at large at any given time in the United States, wanted in connection with committing a felony, prison escape or a violation of parole or probation.

"We could work from now till the end of time and not get all the fugitives," said Howard Safir, assistant director for operations of the Marshals Service. "But by targeting the career criminal we can get some of the worst off the streets."



Flanked by Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates and Los Angeles County Sheriff Sherman Block, director Stanley E. Morris of the U.S. Marshals Service meets the press to announce the results of the 10-week Operation FIST fugitive round-up.

Wide World Photo

Big city cops drop Teamsters

Continued from Page 1

Quantico, Va., could only say that the Teamsters "do not have the largest representation" among law enforcement officers.

Some of the Teamsters' most publicized attempts at recruitment of big city police departments failed miserably in recent years, Chicago and Atlanta being two examples. Among those big city departments that did become Teamster affiliates in the 1970's, many are now moving toward independent associations and severing their Teamster ties.

A case in point is the New Orleans Police Department, whose officers left the Teamsters in 1979 for a local independent union, the Police Association of New Orleans (PANO).

"We bounced around with the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters between 1969 and 1980," said Detective Ronnie Cannatella, PANO's president. "In 1979 we were with the Teamsters, and we went out on strike for 16 days, and got nothing. The Teamsters didn't deliver any big guns."

New Orleans city officials refused to recognize the Teamsters as bargaining agents for the police, and no issues were resolved by the strike. Subsequently, Cannatella organized PANO, which has no labor union affiliation.

"Being law enforcement officers, we do need national representation, but we don't need organized labor to do it for us," he said. "We are associated with the National Association of Police Officers (NAPO), which has a lot of clout in the national arena. The local lobbying is up to the association to handle. We just don't need someone from the Teamsters coming down from Detroit and telling us

how to run our shop, and we don't need big union bosses going to politicians for us."

We will never affiliate with a national union again," Cannatella said. "I think my membership would hang me if I tried."

In Michigan, a traditional Teamsters stronghold, some police departments have been quietly pulling away from the union and establishing their own associations.

The Flint Police Department joined the Teamsters in 1974, and maintained its affiliation for almost ten years, until May 1983.

"We were dissatisfied," said Officer Al Dickinson, president of the Flint Police Officers Association. "We felt the officers in the department do all the work anyway, and we had enough experience to do it on our own. This way we have more control over spending money, and over when to seek legal counsel."

Dickinson said he believes that the longer police officers are active in union representation, the more the field will move toward independent associations. "It's up to the officers to take an interest in their own welfare," he said. "We can do the same things as the Teamsters did for the same amount of money, and more representation and benefits."

Teamsters representation in the western part of the country seems to be falling off as well. Police departments in San Diego, Anchorage, and Reno have all broken their ties with the Teamsters during the last few years.

Joe Butterman, president of the Reno Police Protective Association, said his department's 230 officers joined the Teamsters in 1979, during a

conflict with former Reno Police Chief James Parker. The alliance lasted only a year.

"We were paying the Teamsters, but we were actually handling all the grievances ourselves," Butterman said. "Our officers would come to me with problems, not to the union business rep."

At the end of the year, the department had a new chief and the city had a new manager, "but we were still doing what we'd done all along," Butterman said. "All negotiators were police officers — we had no high-priced Teamster negotiators working for us. Had they provided us with full services, we might not have broken with them."

Butterman attributed his department's split with the Teamsters to differences between public and private sector unions.

"For one thing, I personally disapprove of strikes in law enforcement," he said. "Strikes are a traditional private sector weapon that should not be used to solve labor problems in law enforcement, and it's also against the law in Nevada for police to strike. So for us, with the Teamsters, it became a situation where the in-house association and the union business rep were talking two different languages, because they didn't understand our position."

Butterman said it was difficult for the Teamsters to establish a rapport with the Reno officers. "Police associations are notoriously hard to represent by private sector unions," he said. "It has to do with the nature of police officers: they're not very trusting of people who don't wear a blue uniform."

— J.B.

The painfully slow pace of interpreting cases

Law — the codification of the moral, social, and ethical standards of a majority of the members of society — has historically evolved slowly. Specialized bodies of law, such as criminal procedure law, are often painstakingly slow in development.



Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

to the point of seeming inanimate.

Our court system has the capacity to speed this evolutionary process. However, since cases are rooted in precedent, it is rare for the vast majority of the nation's courts to make precedential decisions.

The Supreme Court, with its nationwide jurisdiction, is uniquely suited to pushing the evolution of the law. Yet the reluctance to change the course of modern jurisprudence stems as much from the mainstream orientation of the Justices as it does from the fact that a Supreme Court decision will be looked to by all for guidance. The nationwide impact

of criminal procedure decisions has the effect in some parts of the country of eradicating abuses while imposing administrative hardships on the process in smaller jurisdictions with more limited resources.

As a result, the Supreme Court is very reluctant to sweep broadly when announcing criminal procedure decisions. The true impact of a landmark decision is often years in the making in its offshoot cases.

One such Supreme Court decision that is just now being interpreted both by the Supreme Court and the U.S. Courts of Appeals is the 1981 decision of *Edwards v. Arizona*, 451 U.S. 477.

The *Edwards* case first was highlighted in this column in the October 24, 1980, issue, when the case first made it to oral argument. The plenary decision was reviewed here a year later on October 12, 1981.

Just last month the Supreme Court returned to the case and ruled on its retroactive effect. At the same time, the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit set forth a fact pattern where that court has stretched the preventive rule enunciated in *Edwards*. Those two decisions are analyzed below.

Edwards and Retroactivity

In a 6-to-3 decision delivered by Justice White, the Supreme Court held that the rule established in *Edwards v. Arizona* may not be applied retroactively to cases that were in the criminal appeal stage when the decision was announced.

The *Edwards* decision, which was radical in terms of how police were expected to interact with persons in custody, held that: "When an accused has invoked his right to have counsel present during custodial interrogation, a valid waiver of that right cannot be established by showing only that he responded to further police-initiated custodial interrogation even if he has been advised of his rights. We further hold that an accused such as *Edwards*, having expressed his desire to deal with the police only through counsel, is not subject to further interrogation by the authorities until counsel has been made available to him, unless the accused himself initiates further communication, exchanges or conversations with the police."

The problem with the *Edwards* decision was that the Supreme Court did not establish any guidelines for retroactive application of the decision — that is, to

cases pending in the courts at the time *Edwards* was announced. Failing to establish such guidelines, the Supreme Court implicitly noted that as a rule, judicial decisions apply retroactively. However, it was also noted that there are situations where the "interests of justice" and "the exigencies of the situation" argue against a retroactive application.

This question came to the Supreme Court's attention in the present case of *Solem v. Stumes*, which arose out of the 1973 murder of a woman in Sioux Falls, S.D. On September 27, 1973, the defendant in the present case was arrested in Green Bay, Wisc., on unrelated charges. Shortly after his arrest the defendant consulted by a long distance phone call with his Sioux Falls attorney, who advised him not to make any statements.

The next day, three Sioux Falls police officers arrived in Green Bay to take the defendant back to stand trial on the murder charge. After giving the Miranda warnings, the police officers attempted an interrogation. They ceased the interrogation when the defendant refused to take a lie detector test until after he spoke with his attorney. The officers attempted a

second round of interrogation but were unable to elicit any relevant information.

However in transporting the defendant by car 500 miles back to South Dakota, the officers were able to convince him to make a statement upon arriving in Sioux Falls. Upon arrival, and shortly after being put in a cell, the defendant asked for one of the officers and told him "that I didn't mean to kill her, that it was an accident — that I'm not a vicious killer."

A conviction of first-degree manslaughter followed with a sentence of life imprisonment. The conviction and sentence were affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

A Federal appeal followed, and it was while that appeal was pending that the *Edwards* decision was announced. The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit applied the *Edwards* rule, which had the effect of making the confession inadmissible.

Now, the Supreme Court has reversed the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit and remanded the case for further proceedings in light of the conclusion that *Edwards* has no retroactive effect.

In reaching the decision not to apply *Edwards* retroactively, the

Continued on Page 14

The love-hate response to The Police Corps

It's hardly news that there aren't enough police officers to go around anymore. That's not because of a shortage of applicants; rather, it's due to a shortage of money. Most major cities and many towns just don't have the resources to hire the optimum

questionnaires to police chiefs in six states to learn about their manpower needs and their attitudes toward the Police Corps.

The concept is, of course, strikingly similar to the ROTC, which has furnished a large proportion of the officer corps in the military services. In its current manifestation, the Police Corps is the brainchild of Adam Walinsky, former chairman of the New York State Commission of Investigation. He and his colleague, Jonathan Rubinstein, research director of CRISP, estimate that a Police Corps in New York state would add 30,000 officers throughout the state at an annual net cost of around \$150 million.

In their view, the Police Corps has a number of advantages. More police is the main one. Better educated officers is another. And while college education isn't cheap, they say the total package would be significantly less expensive than what regular officers cost for the first three years of their careers.

Not everyone is thrilled with the proposal. Several police unions and associations question the financing of a Police Corps, its legality, and the plan for administering it. They claim it would cost more than proponents say, it would be a nightmare to manage, and it would contradict Civil Service laws. But their biggest worry is the proposed length of service for Police Corps officers.

"You can't train anyone to be expert enough in the field in a matter of three years," said

Robert Kliesmet, president of the International Union of Police Associations. "He would have no real motivation to develop the skills needed to accomplish the goals and missions that the police have."

For preparing young officers, Kliesmet prefers the police cadets who work in a number of cities.

Cadets write tickets and handle other rudimentary tasks, and they wear modified police uniforms, but do not carry a badge or gun. When they become adults, they can begin training at the police academy. "Those people know what the business is and they do a good job," Kliesmet said.

Gary Hankins, president of the Fraternal Order of Police in Washington, D.C., also thinks three years is too short a time to turn out a truly experienced officer. "There's just so much more to becoming a police officer than there is to becoming a good soldier or good technician

Continued on Page 17



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

number of police officers.

For this reason, an idea known as "The Police Corps" has been gaining popularity. In brief, the idea is to recruit young officers by having the state pay for their college education in return for three years of police service after graduation. Police Corps members would be paid at a much lower rate than regular officers, would be trained during their vacations from college, would not join in the police pension plan, and would have few fringe benefits. Proponents of the idea calculate that in a big city, where a regular officer costs \$50,000 a year in salary, fringes and pensions, a Police Corps officer could be put on the street for \$20,000.

The Police Corps idea is now under study by the Center for Research on Institutions and Social Policy (CRISP), with the help of a grant from the National Institute of Justice. As part of the feasibility study, CRISP has sent

Flashback



1958: Breaking and entering

In front of at least one witness — in this case, Police Chief J. E. Adams — Charlottesville, Va., police officers effect a forced, yet lawful, entry into the department's headquarters. The object of their B&E efforts was a set of keys, which Chief Adams had locked inside his office. His reasoned response to the dilemma? What any other citizen might have done: He called a cop. 1958, Wide World Photo

Smith, Lieberman: Crime's hidden factors

By Alexander B. Smith
and Louis Lieberman

For the first six months of 1983, the rate of serious crime decreased nationwide by about 5 percent over 1982. The annual report of the New York City Police Department for 1983 indicated that, as compared with the previous year, the rates of robbery, burglary, and auto theft had fallen by 9 percent, with a modest decline for homicide.

This report was greeted with understandable satisfaction by Mayor Edward Koch and Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward. They interpreted this decrease in major crimes as an indication of increased police efficiency at a time when the police department was significantly understaffed as compared to the number of police in 1974.

While the New York City Police Department has been doing a commen-

dable job, it is more likely that the drop in felonies, in New York City and elsewhere, was due to a population shift, i.e., the lowering of the proportion of the 16-to-24-year-old cohort in the total population, the age group that has always contributed most heavily to these specific crime rates. This is a point of view we share with other serious students of crime rates. However, one must look beyond age to the social forces operating upon youth to explain differential crime rates.

The history of criminology reveals an unsuccessful search for a single, simple explanation for criminal behavior. While the analysis of a single case might indicate the overriding importance of one single factor in explaining why one person commits a particular crime, this ad hoc explanation cannot be extended to explain all crimes, or even a large propor-

tion of all crimes. Nevertheless, some relationships between societal problems and overall crime rates are known to exist and are indicators of differences in crime rates.

Our analysis of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1970-79 and the census data for 1970 reveals that for the largest metropolitan areas of the United States, the rate of property crimes is positively related to the percentage of people unemployed; and, the rate of violent crimes is directly related to the percentage of broken families, the percentage of adults over age 25 who have less than five years of education, and the percentage of families below poverty line. With slight variations, these different relationships for property crime and violent crime held up for the years 1970-79.

This does not mean that broken families, poverty and adult illiteracy

cause violent crimes, or that unemployment causes property crimes, but that in our American society, because of the dynamic interplay of these societal factors among such others as social inequality, unsupervised children, drunkenness, and drug use, the attraction and access to a criminal life style is greater for many people. What our findings also mean is that the crime rate will not be lessened by political slogans or even appreciably

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Bouza: How we waste a respite from crime

By Anthony V. Bouza

One of the telltale signs of a system in disarray is the hurling of recriminations and the offering of defenses. The criminal justice non-system's hysterical reactions to such evidence of breakdowns as cops killed by criminals whose parole should have been revoked is simply an illustration of the genre — rather than an important symbol of a key flaw. It is the entire system that is flawed.

A few simple facts and modest notions: We've about doubled the prison population over the last decade, and sent a record number of folks to jail during years when crime was actually declining.

We've emptied our mental institutions over the past decade. Our cities are littered with the homeless and lost.

The 13-to-21-year-old males, the heavy hitters of street crime, will be on the decline until 1992. This will offer us a respite — "a crime peace dividend" — that we will waste.

The cry for mandatory sentences works against a rational system, by filling the jails with one type of violator, thereby excluding many others.

Sentencing guidelines have been found to very useful in shifting the prison population from poverty offenders to personal violence types, yet most states ignore this impressive reform. We tend to incarcerate too few people for too long a time. We should incarcerate more, for shorter periods, with few notable exceptions.

Plea bargaining is an essential and inevitable part of the system, but we must strive for harder bargains. Prosecutors will have to worry a little less about their batting average and a little more about justice.

The key problem is to control the recidivist — the repeat offender — who

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Dantschisch: Rationality and DWI

By Andrew P. Dantschisch

Thanks to Mothers Against Drunken Driving (MADD), advertising, media attention, stricter laws and intensified law enforcement efforts, we appear to be realizing a positive effect on the serious problem of driving while intoxicated. The 1984 New Year's holiday was apparently the safest, in terms of highway fatalities, in 35 years. More importantly, citizens are more aware of the danger and the harm and are acting accordingly.

Is there anything about this efficient campaign that could or should be opposed, or at the very least examined more closely? Let's see.

Drinking, as a pastime, as a recreational or social event or as an addiction, is both a fact of American society and a genuine problem. In this respect, it is not unlike other "routine" behaviors, e.g. driving, gathering in crowds or expressing one's opinions. Each of these is legal

and often encouraged. And, under certain circumstances, each can constitute illegal and/or dangerous behavior.

Given the legality of each of these, including drinking, we must then examine them in light of the context in which each occurs. Driving 75 miles an hour in a school zone is not the same as just "driving." Rioting is not the same as attending a political rally. And yelling "fire" in a crowded theater is not the same as speaking one's mind as a guest on the Phil Donahue Show.

Is driving under the influence of alcohol, then, substantively different from the above? Is drunken driving just drunken driving, and if it is, are we to assume one and only one posture when dealing with it? This is not an easy question, and, as is the case in many "mala prohibita" offenses, the answer is not easy either.

Today it seems that if a person takes a

position that there are, in fact, differences among drunken drivers, and that society's responses should be made accordingly, that person runs the risk of being labeled as someone who "favors" drunken driving. No rational person favors drunken driving; however, the reactions to it should be based on logic and reason as well as the understandably emotional responses.

Drunken drivers are dealt with in the law, in law enforcement and in the courts. Each governmental body has an obligation to promulgate some course of action to deal with drunken drivers. First, the law. Public pressure has led many state

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Andrew P. Dantschisch retired as a sergeant from the New York City Police Department and is now assistant professor of law enforcement at St. Petersburg, Fla., Junior College.

Clinton Pagano makes no bones about it: The New Jersey State Police was founded along military lines, and to this day it retains many of the same precepts upon which the organization was based in 1921. Most, if not all of the agency's leaders have a military background, troopers enlist and re-enlist as they would in the armed forces, and they have to get the superintendent's permission to resign. What's more, Pagano says that the academy training for the state police "dwarfs" both the Army and Marine Corps training in terms of strenuousness.

Notwithstanding the admittedly "very conservative" orientation of the agency, Superintendent Pagano has helped guide the New Jersey State Police through changes that might have traumatized an organization with people of lesser resolve. Appointed to head the force in 1975 after having served 23 years, Pagano has been at the helm as casino gambling came to the Garden

State, the first women were admitted to the ranks of the state police, and a lawsuit was resolved that had charged state troopers with indiscriminately and unconstitutionally stopping motorists — often on the basis of hair length — in an overzealous attempt to find drugs or weapons.

Pagano speaks of his profession in near-religious terms: He refers to law enforcement as "a calling." Moreover, he expects that type of commitment from the men and women under his command. Commitment — "a very important part of the policeman makeup," in Pagano's eyes — is seen as a two-way proposition, with management having an obligation to the troopers at the same time as the troopers have a commitment to the agency and the profession. "Management's got a responsibility to bring a guy up to that corporal or sergeant level," Pagano observes, "to take him aside for a couple of weeks and retrain him in management principles."

There are those who would contend that a philosophy such as this is more the purview of so-called "progressive" chiefs, rather than a "very conservative, semi-military" organization.

As head of the State Police, Pagano has had his hands in more than a few policing pies. He also serves as the state's Director of Civil Defense and Disaster Control, and has supervised the establishment of such agencies as the State Capitol Police, the New Jersey Marine Police, the State Fire Marshal's office and others. And his professional interests do not stop at the state line. He participates actively in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and in 1981-82 served as general chairman of IACP's Division of State and Provincial Police.

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack.)

'The organization has a very effective five-year probationary period, and woe to the managers if they can't pick out a bad individual within that period.'

Col. Clinton L. Pagano

Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police



LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: The New Jersey State Police began in 1921 as a rather paramilitary organization. Could you describe some of the transition from that beginning to where the agency stands today?

PAGANO: The State Police was formed after a long controversy between the farm interests, the rural interests, and the so-called big city groups. Other state police organizations had been used in the past as strike-breakers, and used in a way that seemed contrary to the criminal justice purpose of the state. We say that we were born in controversy and have remained controversial ever since, but I don't know of any group in the law enforcement area that is productive and is successful that doesn't from time to time become controversial.

Our first leader was a graduate of the military academy and a World War I — and World War II — military type, who felt that he wanted to imbue into the organization those principles that he had picked up during his days in the military academy. And in a sense, these same values still pervade the organization. Pervade is perhaps not the right word, but the logic is here very strongly. The entire first group within the organization were former military types, and for many, many years they led the organization. In the main, the leadership of the organization has always been somehow involved with military types. I still don't know of a major leader within the organization who hasn't had military experience — not all as officers, but

all have had the experience.

We are a very conservative organization. We still cling to many of the original concepts upon which we were founded. We enlist our personnel just like you enlist in the army. We also re-enlist. Continued service with the state police beyond the tenure point at five years is contingent upon your good behavior and your performance. Performance is evaluated every six months, with corrections taken, or, for that matter, with compliments given when you do a good job.

By number, we are the 13th largest police organization in the country. We represent, in total, 3,550 people. We are, as far as state-level police organizations are concerned, however, the most widely diversified state-level unit in the police service. We involve ourselves primarily in rural policing, highway patrol, the forensic area and in investigations. We have 85 separate functions within the organization, inclusive of the patrol, investigations, forensics — but also things like the marine police, the organized crime intelligence-gathering function. We're deeply involved in casinos. We find ourselves to be a very diversified organization. Historically, the performance of the organization has been such that we have really been able to pull through any adversity that we've seen, and I've been a member of the organization now for 32 years. We've pulled through any adversity that's ever come our way, because of the kind of performance that our people show. And I think that's very important. We embody the basic philosophy of a day's work

for a day's pay, and any man who is going to remain a member of the organization has got to be productive. That doesn't mean that we set magical numbers out on the highway or in other areas; it means that we want results. It's a result-oriented operation, where we take on projects that are intended either to correct a major public safety difficulty or projects that are regulatory in nature — and we have a lot of those.

Counting the losses

LEN: Let's go back to the five-year tenure period you mentioned. In essence, what I gather is you have a five-year probationary period, at the end of which — or during which — you can terminate somebody, perhaps without cause.

PAGANO: At the outset, a person hired onto this job is not given any benefit of office until he has completed the pre-service training. He's not sworn, he doesn't carry a badge, he doesn't carry a gun. We lose about 50 percent of our people in each of the academy classes, but we rarely lose people. We have probably the heaviest loss in the academy setting, but one of the finest retention records of personnel brought into the service. When they complete the academy, they enlist for a period of one year. At the end of that year, they thereafter re-enlist for two succeeding two-year periods, until you attain tenure of

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'We're trying to bring people along in the humanities, but by the same token, understand that being a policeman is an absolutely autocratic situation.'

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office at the fifth year. After that, you can only be discharged for cause and after a hearing. The individual coming toward the end of his enlistment must be recommended by his troop commander or his section supervisor for retention. If he's not, then I review the case personally, and if it's an individual who has not performed well or who has a history of bad conduct, we can discharge him on two weeks' notice. All we need do is give him notice of two weeks, indicating that he will not be re-enlisted. Most classes will drop one or two people, or maybe more, during the course of the re-enlistment process, simply because of performance. They can be discharged during the course of a given enlistment for cause and after a hearing. But the management of the organization has a very effective five-year probationary period, and woe to the managers if they can't pick out a bad individual within that five-year period.

LEN: Who is the person most involved in that evaluation?

PAGANO: Probably the first-line supervisor, attendant to the station commander. If, for some reason, the individual is brought into one of the specialty areas — for instance, the helicopter bureau or one of the forensic sciences — then his unit supervisor would be involved in that. And this requires both a six-month evaluation and a three-month interim conference, at which time they pick out the deficiencies or try to exploit the strengths. So this way the guy doesn't come along at the end of a six-month period, or at the end of an enlistment, and suddenly find that nobody wants him anymore. If his performance is adequate to get him out of the academy, it ought to be adequate to get him through his enlistment process.

But I think it's a case of developing people, too. By the time you're done with that fifth year of probation, the trooper really knows what the organization's about, if he has a fair handle on what's expected of him and management has a fair handle on what they can expect in return. So although the system is looked on as somewhat archaic, it is, in effect, very valuable to the management of the organization today. The trooper who enlists in the organization devotes all his time and calling to the organization, so to speak, although we do permit outside employment. The principle is that his time belongs to the state, and anything away from that is gratuitous. Still lingering within the organization is the inability of the man to separate of his own accord. He has to come to the superintendent for the authority to resign, and on some occasions we do deny that authority, depending upon the given case.

LEN: That strikes me as a rather interesting notion, that you can deny a trooper the authority to resign.

PAGANO: Commitment becomes very important to the police profession. It's a very important part of a policeman's makeup. Any police administrator who has a regular turnover of people for any reason other than retirement has got a problem, and he's got to face up to that problem, because the ideal situation is to see every person in the organization staying with it as a career situation. Granted, when they reach a 20-year plateau and they're entitled to a pension — as they are here, and as you are in many other organizations — then that is an economic decision for that man to make. But it's desirable for the organization to retain him as long as possible, because you make a big investment in these people, you make further investment as you develop. Their experience is of great value to an organization, and



Superintendent Pagano joins Troopers John Delesio (center) and Matthew Zolodzieski in packing up more than half a million dollars in cash, in this 1979 photo. The troopers discovered the cash — believed to have been intended for a drug deal — after they stopped a car for speeding.

Wide World Photo

any administrator should want to keep his people as long as he can.

LEN: So in essence what you really do is you conduct exit interviews, and make some sort of rational decision as to whether you're going to allow that person to resign?

PAGANO: That's right. And if the people in the Personnel Bureau see an individual who's having a problem, a problem that ought to be called to my attention, then it comes right to me and I will sit with that individual and talk to him. That doesn't happen all the time.

'More dangerous than firearms'

LEN: Is there some sort of burnout that you pick up after a period of time?

PAGANO: I think that the policeman and the fireman, who deal with the so-called shady side of life all the time, run the risk of burning out emotionally. We have an advantage here that I think is not available in other organizations, and that is reassignment to new duties, to a whole new environment, which frequently relieves a lot of that tension. But no matter where you're at, when you're dealing with the public, you run the risk of being overcome emotionally as far as this kind of a calling is concerned. I think that the dangers of being shot or stabbed are a real situation, but the real danger in this business lies in emotional shock or becoming the cynic of the neighborhood. And falling prey to the cynicisms of your daily environment, I think, is really more of a danger than any firearm in the hands of a criminal.

LEN: Someone, I believe it was Hans Toch, observed that there is a little bit of the dragon in the dragon-slayer, and he was referring to the police at the time. Do you find that being exposed to the kinds of things that police have to face inevitably leads to some of that wearing off on the officer?

PAGANO: I think it does. But just to back up a few feet, I think if you didn't have a little dragon in the dragon-slayer, you never would have an effective police operation. The administrator has got to look for aggressive types, but not so aggressive as to become brutal, and not so weak as to fall prey to some of the pressures of corruption. But you need strong personalities; that calls for strong management. That means, too, that being exposed to everybody wanting to give you something for nothing, and nothing ever being for nothing, having to deal with the blood and the gore all too often, it does take a toll. And it means that when you select at the outset, you'd better select the kind of people that are going to be able to stand up to that sort of situation. That's why, in our academy situation, we lose as many people as we do, because they're under constant stress.

Our academy, for instance, looks to the very valuable affiliation that we've drawn with Seton Hall University. We're trying to bring people along in the humanities, bring them along in the understanding of other people. But by the same token, although we may relax that in a classroom setting, they've got to understand that being a policeman from time to time is an absolutely autocratic situation, where when your leader says you must move, you must move. So our entire academy environment is an absolute stress environment. Everybody moves on the double, everybody does what they're told when they're told. The physical program is probably one of the most strenuous programs that I've ever been exposed to in any public or private setting — including the Marine Corps, including the Army, where I served. I would say that my academy days in the State Police dwarfed what I experienced in other places. And it's important, because this is an emotional calling. There's no doubt in my mind about that.

Who's in charge here?

LEN: Where does your management start? With the corporal, the first-line supervisor you mentioned, or do you notice it starting a little bit higher than that?

Pagano: 'The peer pressure is very real'

PAGANO: If you were to examine the rules and the standard operating procedures of the organization, you would find that management, in a sense, starts with the individual with one badge number lower than yours. Because if you have two of them in a car, the guy with the lower badge number, even if they're from the same graduating class, is the decision-maker. So really, in our organizational setting, it starts at the lowest possible level.

It's important to a police organization that management and management people get out regularly to the lower echelons, as often as it can possibly be done, and re-emphasize those management principles. That becomes difficult when you're statewide and when you've got as many people as we have. But that means also that management's got a responsibility to bring a guy up to that corporal or that sergeant level, to take him aside for a couple of weeks and retrain him in management principles. Then, as you bring him along to the commissioned ranks, you once again pull him aside and take him into another advanced supervision or leadership mode, retraining him again. So there is a continuum of training that really emphasizes the need to manage the organization, and why we manage the way we do — just to review some of the problems the organization has, because most of the problems in any good organization are settled at the lowest possible level.

LEN: So you're fairly well satisfied that the sense of management comes around. . .

PAGANO: It comes around primarily at the sergeant's level, although it works up, in a seniority way, from the first day that those people are placed into operation. Obviously, the higher you get in management, the less you look at the seniority issue, and the more you look at the ability to perform at the next highest rank, record of performance, things of that sort. But in a purely management sense, it starts with the senior guy.

LEN: The senior patrolman concept seems to be a rather interesting issue. Most of the research I've done in this area indicates that police officers do not report peers for brutality, or corruption, or for violations of the rules and procedures, because of the tremendous peer-group pressure that is placed on them, and because of the fact that they might be considered pariahs after making a report like that. Do you have any experience with police officers reporting other officers?

PAGANO: I have experience, both within the organization and outside it — and, as I said, I've been here for 32 years. I don't know of one major corruption issue that I've experienced, either as superintendent or as a trooper, that was not brought to light because of another trooper. For instance, we're right in the midst now — and I don't want to go into detail — but we're right in the midst of an issue dealing with the sale of confiscated firearms — firearms that were meant for junking. That was brought to light by a trooper who recognized the problem, followed through on the problem, and reported it. And ultimately it has resulted — to this point, at least — in the suspension of two supervisors within the organization and a continuing investigation that has to find its logical conclusion. I think that's one of the strengths of this organization; the rules require that you report things of this type. And, despite the peer pressure, major issues are reported. And, because of the management direction and the supervisory ability, and emphasizing the need not to be brutal, I don't think we have seen a major brutality complaint against this organization for the past eight years.

I believe that policemen, or any employee in a military or quasi-military operation, ultimately reflect the attitudes and the direction of management. If you have a given unit where there are continuing problems, you should become tired very quickly of looking at the problems created by a given individual and begin looking at that unit head. The peer pressure is very real, in both this and any other organization. The strength of the organization is reflected in when that peer pressure breaks and when people act responsibly.

LEN: You told me in earlier discussions that there was a

heavy emphasis on the part of Governor Kean's administration and also your administration, relative to organized crime in New Jersey. Can you give me a little more on that, in terms of what the organized crime families are doing in an effort to infiltrate the casino gambling establishments, for instance?

PAGANO: New Jersey, by its history and admittedly, has had an organized crime problem since organized crime was first defined. We have five of the 11 major families in the nation represented here in New Jersey. As a result of some revelations going back to 1967, and really going back to the Kefauver Commission, which dates to the early 50's, when New Jersey was really a bedroom for New York organized crime types, New Jersey began to do something. What did we do? We really looked to see, first, what the problem was, and to begin identifying the people involved in the difficulty.



Pagano (l.) gets set to lay the cornerstone in 1977 for the state police's Record and Identification Systems and Communications Building. Helping out are Donald Bianco, bureau director; Attorney General William F. Hyland; Jane Krech, and her father, Capt. Walter Krech of the Bureau of Logistics.

Wide World Photo

We followed through on the allegations, both those raised by Kefauver and those raised by Life magazine, dealing with New Jersey organized crime. We established what I consider to be the finest state-level organized crime intelligence unit in the nation today, which includes intelligence gathering, storing, analysis and intelligence destruction functions. They are brought together in written form by the organization. We go by the guidelines we've set down for our own management of the operation.

'We've arrested organized crime types for everything from bookmaking in casino hotels to any other kind of scam that could go through their dinky little minds.'

But the first step was to find out who, what, where, how and why, and thereafter developing organized crime programs that are not intended to eradicate organized crime, because I think that's a fallacy. They're intended to control, and it became especially important when New Jersey looked at the casinos. I, as the superintendent, opposed the referendum on casinos, but I did leave open the option of doing whatever was necessary or possible, once the referendum was passed, to see to it that organized crime was kept out of the casinos.

LEN: To what degree would you say that effort has been successful?

PAGANO: I think we have been successful to the degree that we can say with assuredness that we don't have

organized crime types functioning in the management of the New Jersey casinos. We have, without question, difficulty in the area of the ancillaries. . .

LEN: Could you explain that just a bit for the readers?

PAGANO: Well, for every casino they need everything from the delivery of bottled water to the linen service. It's people, and controlling the deliveries of these expendable goods. We have difficulties in the unions, and we've looked very closely at that. We're in court right now over the state's authority to control union activity, and we feel that because of the uniqueness of the casino industry that we have an authority to control what is otherwise a Federal matter, that being the control of union management.

LEN: To what degree do you think that the people who are on paper as being corporate heads of the casinos are in fact possibly figureheads for organized crime types?

PAGANO: I think that we have done an effective job there, because in every one of the applications where we found that there was some indication of that kind of involvement, we were successful in removing those people from the management of the casinos, and setting long-term standards for penalizing a casino, should that kind of involvement continue. We need not re-emphasize the names, but I think the names are public record. We removed from that casino management those people who had associated with organized crime in the past, or who had direct links to organized crime as a matter of record. I think because of the pressure brought by the state, we were successful in bringing in the Wharton Business School types to manage the casinos, the so-called enlightened managerial types that we see in industry today. We have a large industry in the casino operation. We move 26½ million people in and out of that resort. It is the prime resort for the nation right now. That's not to say that the management of the casinos should ever be viewed as absolutely solid. It means that every time we come up for a relicensing, we've got to again take a look at everybody, to make certain that some involvement has not occurred.

LEN: Is this a responsibility of the State Police, a part of your regular functions, to supervise the casino operations?

PAGANO: We assign supervisory and investigative personnel to the Division of Gaming Enforcement, which is part of the Department of Law and Public Safety. I have approximately 150 people assigned to this function now. Most of the people on the casino floors who are there to watch the casinos are State Police personnel. There are some civilian types working with them, but the basic investigative leadership used by the director of the Division of Gaming Enforcement comes from the Division of State Police. The statute, the Gaming Enforcement Act, is clear in directing that I provide that supervisory and investigative resource. When we first undertook the writing of the act, I had a large group of state policemen working in the research of what that

act ought to really entail. We had significant input, and I sat personally on the Governor's advisory panel in the development of that act. I think that we've drawn probably the strongest casino gaming control structure in the world right here in New Jersey.

We still have organized crime types participating, because these types by nature are gamblers. We still have involvements and intrusions, and we've made numerous arrests of organized crime types, for everything from bookmaking in the casino hotels to any other kind of scam that could go through their dinky little minds. We've got to be on constant alert in this area. But organized crime is recognized as the founder of the casino function, so to speak. We just have to keep them out of New Jersey, and I think we've done an effective job.

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Interview: NJSP's Pagano

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LEN: In another respect, the New Jersey State Police has a tradition for being tough on deviants. I can remember charges of harassment in the 1960's against the New Jersey State Police for indiscriminately stopping people. There's a thing called the Cocaine Connection, a highway about two miles long from the Delaware Memorial Bridge and the Jersey Turnpike. If my information is correct, you have in the past two years been able to confiscate somewhere in the neighborhood of 150 pounds of cocaine. How is that constitutionally feasible, in light of such an extraordinary interdiction of drugs and the State Police's reputation of some years back?

PAGANO: We have the most active state-level patrol force in the nation, I think. You can dispute it, possibly, but it starts from the very day a man begins his training, because he is trained in some of these areas. We withstood, we survived the so-called long-hair suit.

What I have done as a superintendent is look closely at it and look at the programs this organization should be managing, and say to everyone involved that it can be done and it must be done, because this is our mandate. But it's got to be done within the parameters of the constitution. That means that when a trooper goes out on patrol, his first responsibility is to see to the needs of the stranded motorist, to be certain that the motor vehicle laws are enforced, and the accident-reduction program and the speed-control program of the organization is maintained. But just as important is the criminal interdiction program of this division, where you've got to look to a little more sophistication in the minds of the patrolling trooper, and a little more by way of motivation on the part of that particular trooper, in order to see that it's done properly. It means that when you evaluate your people, you evaluate them on what they accomplished in each of those three program areas. If you have an individual who never makes a criminal arrest, we should be asking him why he hasn't. Not saying make 10, make one, but why haven't you participated in this particular area. It means that when look at just the criminal interdiction program alone, you've got to say to yourself that, one, there must be management direction, and that direction has got to say that it must be constitutionally done, but not naively overlooked. You've got to look at every person you stop and ask a little bit more than just for his license and registration. You've got to look into the car, you've got to check the car, check the credentials, you've got to smell, and you've got to listen — because in a good number of these cases, you can smell the drugs, especially marijuana. What it means, essentially, though, is that the division, after managerial direction and the training of your people, has got to stay up to date on all the new developments in the state of the law. We have, right now, a committee within the Division of State Police called the Search and Seizure Review Committee. It's headed by a major, staffed by a trooper attorney, and other members of the patrol group who look at every decision that comes out of any state or Federal court that may apply to our operation. And they evaluate that as it relates to our operation. They get further legal input from the Attorney General's office. And then, ultimately, they give that direction to the patrol trooper, so that he knows exactly what the court has told him he can look for, and what his authorities are.

LEN: Somebody told me about a "consent to search" statement, which in a sense says to the trooper that he can go and search the car.

PAGANO: Depending upon the cause the trooper develops, he can go to the point of, in some cases, not even having a consent or a warrant; he can just search as a result of his own operations or his own investigation. Obviously we know that. The ideal situation in almost every case is to get a warrant first, and in many cases we do get warrants. In most cases we get warrants.

There's a body of case law, in any event, that says that an individual may waive his right to a warrant and grant consent to search, but that waiver must be an intelligent waiver. In order to be certain that everyone is on board about it's being an intelligent waiver, the trooper has a form that he reads to him. And when he's done reading this form to him, and he still continues to consent to a search, the motorist signs the form.

The bottom line in judging whether our activities are

constitutional or not is whether our cases are suppressed, and I venture that very few of our cases are suppressed anymore. Very few complaints come our way. We investigate every complaint about improper search or improper conduct, and we get very few in that area. I think what it means, too, is that organizationally you've got to have some pretty open odds, because the media seems to be focusing on that Route 40 link between the Delaware Memorial Bridge and the Turnpike and I-295, although we have similar arrests going on all over the state.

We follow through on every one of these arrests, too, and this is something that's not generally seen by the average citizen. We don't just pick that stuff up and charge that lugger. We're involved in developing intelligence data and transmitting that data to the place where the material came from and to where it's logically going, to making as many arrests ourselves of people on the other end of the line as we can. Just last week we had a case out on the Route 40, where we arrested a lugger with a heavy load of drugs, and we were able through our own skills, so to speak, to arrest the people for whom those drugs were destined. We look at every case individually, but I think we're looking with a constitutional eye, doing what in the ultimate is expected of an organization like this, in protecting life and property, because we want to get as much of that garbage out of the noses and veins of our people as we possibly can.

Supreme Court Briefs:

Redefining the Edwards rule

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Supreme Court noted that to do so "would have a disruptive effect on the administration of justice." The Court explained that to review the many criminal cases that were in various stages of pre-trial, trial and appeal proceedings when *Edwards* was announced would untrack the machinery of the criminal justice system.

As further rationale for its decision, the Court reasoned that there was no way for law enforcement authorities in this case, and cases pending when *Edwards* was announced, to know that their action of initiating questioning of a defendant in custody was soon to be declared impermissible.

The decision anticipated that there will be questions raised by the holding in this case, noting that "non-retroactivity means that a decision is not to be applied in collateral review of final convictions."

A question that, unfortunately, is not answered by the present decision is what retroactive effect *Edwards* will have on criminal proceedings short of a "final conviction." Also left undefined is just what the Court considers a final conviction. In some states a defendant found guilty of a felony at trial has an automatic right to at least one appeal. In some cases involving capital punishment, "final conviction" can take years.

More importantly, the Supreme Court again let slip the opportunity to set forth specific thoughts as to when *Edwards* will really apply. Left unanswered, and destined to face the Court over the next several years, is whether *Edwards* can be applied prior to the conclusion of a trial. Also, whether an indicted person has the benefit of *Edwards* if the underlying crime was allegedly committed prior to that ruling.

Perhaps as many as five to seven years from now, the Supreme Court will rule on such questions. In the interim, this decision, when properly dissected by the criminal defense bar and jailhouse legal advisers, will undoubtedly raise many more questions than are answered.

(*Solem v. Stumes*, No. 81-2149, decision announced February 29, 1984.)

Edwards and Reinterrogation

A majority of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that it is not a constitutional violation for a Federal agent to reinterrogate a defendant in the absence of counsel, if the defendant's counsel was informed that the reinterrogation was to take place.

The present case arose out of the conviction of the defendant on two counts of bank robbery. Prior to that conviction, an FBI Special Agent contacted the incarcerated defendant and his attorney for an interview.



Pagano and then-Gov. Brendan Byrne go over disaster-preparedness plans for a 1976 hurricane. Wide World Photo

The first interview lasted just long enough for the defendant to tell the agent that he "did not have anything to say."

The next day, the FBI agent again contacted counsel for the defendant and advised him that a further interview had been set for the following day, April 2, 1980. On that day the defendant's attorney failed to show up for the interview — an interview that resulted in the defendant admitting to his involvement. That statement was obtained after the defendant had signed a form waiving his rights to counsel during the questioning.

On April 3, the FBI agent again informed defense counsel that an interrogation would take place. The defendant's counsel again failed to show up and this time the reinterrogation resulted in an agreement to make a signed confession. Just before the defendant was about to commit his confession to writing, his attorney showed up and cut short the reinterrogation.

Following the defendant's conviction he sought to have the admissions made at the second round of questioning suppressed as a violation of *Edwards*. The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit rejected the defendant's claim, reasoning that the defendant's attorney had been informed of all times and places for his client's interrogations. The court held that the FBI agent had acted within the spirit of the *Edwards* rule in informing defense counsel of all the scheduled interrogations, and as such the prosecution should not be made to suffer if the defendant's attorney was not present when an admission was made.

Further support for this position was based on the fact that the agent curtailed his interrogations when asked to do so. Not addressed by the decision was the voluntariness of the waiver of the right to have counsel present during the second round of interrogation. As a result the case was remanded for further proceedings.

Beyond the individual defendant in this case, there is great importance to this decision, in that it represents a departure from the purely prophylactic application of *Edwards*.

By this decision, a Federal appellate court, with jurisdiction over Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and Tennessee, has gone on record that under certain circumstances it may be permissible to question a defendant without counsel being present. Further decisions in the area are necessary before it can be said if this is an evolving trend or merely a novel reading of *Edwards v. Arizona*.

(*United States v. Bentley*, Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, No. 81-3263, decision announced January 31, 1984.)

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

'Street-smart' look at the criminal elite

The Criminal Elite: Professional and Organized Crime.

By Howard Abadinsky.
Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1983.
190 pp.

By Kenneth Bovasso
Omaha Police Division

To write a credible book on organized crime an author must have two sources — the police and, most importantly, an informant from within the mob. Howard Abadinsky has both. He also has the ability, found in too few writers, to weave scholarly phrases with street language for a colorful and enlightening blend of the intellectual and the criminal. No ivory tower thinker this author, his "street smarts" shine through.

"The Criminal Elite" centers on Peter Salerno, a jewel thief who is currently in the Federal Witness Protection Program. Salerno, we are told, was one of the best jewel

thieves in the country, one of no more than 20 such specialists in the U.S., according to Federal officials.

Salerno was by no means the typical burglar. His victims were not only from the "right side of the tracks" — in some cases, they probably owned the railroad. His area of operation was the country estates of the New York area, and his victims were primarily the landed gentry. Central casting would have loved Salerno, for he is the type of thief that Hollywood loves to make movies about.

Salerno told Abadinsky that he learned his "trade" from another master jewel thief, Frank Bova, who retired wealthy and was never convicted of a crime.

Abadinsky includes fascinating bits of criminal dialogue which makes portions of the book read like a novel. Of course, we also find an element of the criminal braggadocio in some of this dialogue, but that is to be ex-

pected from the underworld.

This book is actually two books in one. The first part of the book describes how Salerno became a master thief and how he operated. The second part explains how organized crime (i.e., the Mafia) operates and its tie-in with the professional thief.

Salerno's ties to organized crime came through his family's connection (by marriage) with the Genovese crime family. There is some indication that Salerno may have become a "made-guy" in the mob, although he denies this. According to Abadinsky, this denial may be based on the fact that the United States Bureau of Prisons keeps a separate classification — one with negative consequences — for "made-guys."

However, even if Salerno wasn't connected with organized crime, it is doubtful that he would be able to operate without giving the mob a portion of his ill-gotten gains. Thieves simply don't pull hundred-thousand-dollar heists

without giving the mob a cut.

Abadinsky does an excellent job explaining the franchise system of organized crime. All professional criminals of Salerno's caliber do not belong to organized crime, yet they all give the mob some of the spoils of the crime. What does the thief get in exchange? Protection from other mob families, and permission to operate within a particular geographic area without being molested by the mob. That is, as long as the thief produces. Abadinsky is one of the few writers who has explained the franchising system of organized crime.

As mentioned earlier, Abadinsky makes use of both scholarly studies and informant interviews in such a way that he gives the reader a clear insight into the workings of organized crime from an academic perspective. His writing mixes scholarly language with street vernacular, theory and reality. We find people such as Gresham Sykes and Edwin Sutherland alongside Jimmy "The Weasel" Fratianno and Mel

Weinberg (of Abscam fame).

In several places in the book Abadinsky takes to task Donald Cressey (whose 1969 book, "Theft Of The Nation," centered on organized crime. He argues that Cressey did not understand the bureaucratic model of the American Mafia. Cressey's model, according to Abadinsky, was too complex, and was more similar to the camorra of Naples. Abadinsky argues that the Mafia, as with many other cultural traits brought to this country by immigrants, was "Americanized."

Abadinsky feels that while the organizational structure of the Mafia is not very formal, there do appear to be certain customs that are not only formal, but important. Two of these customs, "rispetto" (respect) and "the introduction" are considered to be very important, and are explained in depth by Abadinsky.

Along this same line, Abadinsky argues that these cultural traditions are what keeps the Mafia successful, and are important factors in the rise of other

Continued on Page 16

Young vs. old on the streets

Juvenile Crimes Against the Elderly.

By Frank P. Morello.
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas Publishing, 1982.
\$29.75.

By Ian H. Lennox
President,
Citizens Crime Commission,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Juvenile Crime against the Elderly" describes the findings of a 1979 study of the Senior Citizen Robbery Unit in the New York City Police Department. With a stated purpose of focusing on the plight of the elderly in areas of

racial transition, this is a technical work designed for the inquiring police commander who either wants to duplicate such a unit or to compare results with his own program. As such, this book should have only passing interest for the casual reader.

The Senior Citizens Robbery Unit began in 1976 as a citywide strategy after it had proven successful in several pilot precincts. Based on the premise that the elderly female is the most vulnerable potential victim of the juvenile offender, SCRUC was built around a decoy operation supported by investigative back-up. With a staff of 33, SCRUC concentrates on the protection of the

elderly from a whole series of crimes.

The author details the recruitment of personnel, the training received, supervision provided, equipment used and coordination with other units. Maintaining that the single most important feature of the Senior Citizen Robbery Unit is the decoy, the author chronicles the activities of the assignment. (In his acknowledgments, the author recognizes the fact that his cousin, a police decoy, was the inspiration for the study.)

Morello goes to great length to describe the composition of the

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The big picture of probation

Probation and Parole in Practice
By Reid Montgomery Jr. and
Steven Dillingham.
Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson
Publishing Co., 1983.
187 pp.

By David L. Rathbone
Director of Court Services,
Elkhart County, Ind.

"Probation and Parole in Practice" was written by Montgomery and Dillingham with the intent of providing the reader with an overview description of probation and parole systems today. In addition, the authors state, the book is designed "to assist the reader in developing the skills for applying professional knowledge and current concepts in practice." As such, the

authors have organized the text to cover those areas that they consider to be most relevant to understanding today's concepts as they apply to present probation and parole practices.

Following an introductory chapter on the modern perspective toward probation and parole, the authors present a historical review of today's systems. This chapter, in its historical aspects, reveals the beginning, growth and acceptance of probation and parole, and as such, draws heavily on early English developments and, in reference to probation, the work of John Augustus. Chapter 3, Organization and Operation of Probation and Parole Systems, basically focuses on the Federal probation and parole system, which in many respects is much

more standardized and uniform, resulting in a more professional delivery of services.

Chapter 4, Probation and Parole Officer: Duties and Responsibilities, looks at four major areas in which probation and parole officers are, or should be, involved. The authors discuss a case management scheme utilized by the Federal probation system, as well as some state systems. This system is primarily utilized to identify client risk, but can be expanded to identify client needs also. The pre-sentence investigation (PSI) is covered as it encompasses not only the primary investigative duties of most probation officers, but also makes up a majority of their workload. Client supervision and treatment and

Continued on Page 16.



Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of
Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)

Putting the SCRUs to juvenile predators

Continued from Page 15

decoy team, how the target area is selected, the preparations for patrol, deployment and tactics. He relies heavily on a chronological approach, which makes the reading easier and at the same time conveys a "feel" for this type of police work.

In chapter IV he cites a specific case that was successfully completed with the arrest of two suspects. Chapters V and VI feature the investigative component.

Chapter VII, describing the Senior Citizen Anti-Crime Network, a creation of the New York City Department of the Aging, is only superficially related to the main theme and, while interesting, adds nothing to the reader's understanding of SCRUs.

Chapter VIII provides the reader with perhaps the most interesting section of the whole book. Detailing Operation Silk Stocking, the author highlights efforts to solve a series of vicious attacks against a number of elderly victims, several of which resulted in death. The events of 12 key days between June 15 and July 6, 1979, the termination of

the decoy and anti-crime phases of the operation, are detailed with an almost hour-by-hour description of police efforts. The investigative phase began on July 9, 1979, and concluded on December 6 with the arrest of a prime suspect. Found guilty in



The focus of elderly fears: the juvenile offender
Wide World Photo

connection with one case, the suspect was released pending appeal. However, on May 20, 1980, the suspect was again arrested in connection with an earlier crime and was eventually sentenced to a lengthy prison term. The defendant was never charged with the murders and presumably they were never solved.

Chapter IX contains the criminal histories of 25 individuals who committed crimes against the elderly in the target area. Ostensibly, this chapter was written to provide a profile of the typical offender, but the author's motives are open to question. In the "comments" section at the end of the chapter, the author concludes that juvenile crime in America is a serious social problem, that nothing works in controlling this criminal activity, and that police are losing the fight. Implied is that prison is the only solution: "The question to be answered here is not can society afford to incapacitate the Squires, the Bissets, the Hutmachers, but when will it begin to do so."

The author's frequent statements decrying so-called "obstacles" to police efforts

detract from the book. He points an accusing finger at the concept of diversion, at the exclusionary rule, at liberal attitudes prevailing among some public school authorities and teachers, at an overly lenient judicial policy and at community reluctance to cooperate with police. One gets the impression that in exchange for the excellent cooperation he received from police, the author had a responsibility to air police gripes about all those things that presumably hinder them from doing a better job. While the reader

may agree with this, to include it raises some questions as to the author's objectivity. In this regard, nowhere in the book is anything negative said about the operation of SCRUs. The reader is thus left with the conclusion that there is no need to improve on it or replace it with something that may work better.

The book concludes with a discussion of the use of hypnosis as an investigative tool. It has no relevance to the rest of the book and appears to have been included as an afterthought.

Basically speaking, a look at probation and parole

Continued from Page 15

referrals are also briefly covered in this chapter.

Chapter 5, which deals with the development of an effective strategy of counseling techniques, is designed to introduce the reader to some of the basic counseling techniques utilized in probation and parole organizations. Among the techniques mentioned are reality therapy, rational emotive psychotherapy, group therapy and behavior modification. Chapter 6, Future Trends and Issues in Probation and Parole, was intended by the authors to identify selected trends that could give an indication of future concerns to the probation and parole profession. Briefly covered are such subjects as victim compensation, restitution alternatives, computerization, decentralization, diversion, specialization, prediction models, experimentation and organizational development and management.

This book is both a success and failure in what it has to offer. Montgomery and Dillingham's overview and description of the probation and parole system certainly provide the novice criminal justice reader with a basic understanding of the system. However the book is too brief and it could have been expanded to cover a greater amount of information regarding existing state probation and parole organizations. The book certainly needs to go into depth on the subject of probation and parole officers' duties and responsibilities. It was also disappointing to see the authors attempt to review the topic of counseling techniques in only 34 pages. The result is a little bit of information on a multitude of counseling techniques, with only a little bit of substance. In addition, it is a fact that few probation and parole agencies have the time for counseling, as supervision and preparation of court reports consume more than a normal officer's workday. Further, the chapter on future trends could have been greatly expanded, inasmuch as it is difficult to grasp the impact of victim compensation and restitution alternatives in just a few pages. Greater emphasis should have been placed on effective

techniques of caseload management and supervision, as a majority of officers in the system spend all their time trying to efficiently manage and supervise their caseload while trying to complete myriad court reports.

Nonetheless, "Probation and Parole in Practice" has many bright spots that make the book, or at least parts of it, worth reading. Most of the topics provide sufficient information to give the reader a basic knowledge of probation and parole systems. Particularly noteworthy are the use of learning objectives, discussion questions and important terms prior to each chapter. Additionally, although I doubt that this is unique, the exercises that allow readers to test their skills through the use of hypothetical cases are yet another positive attribute of the text. In sum, it can be said that the successes of the book overcome any shortcomings noted.

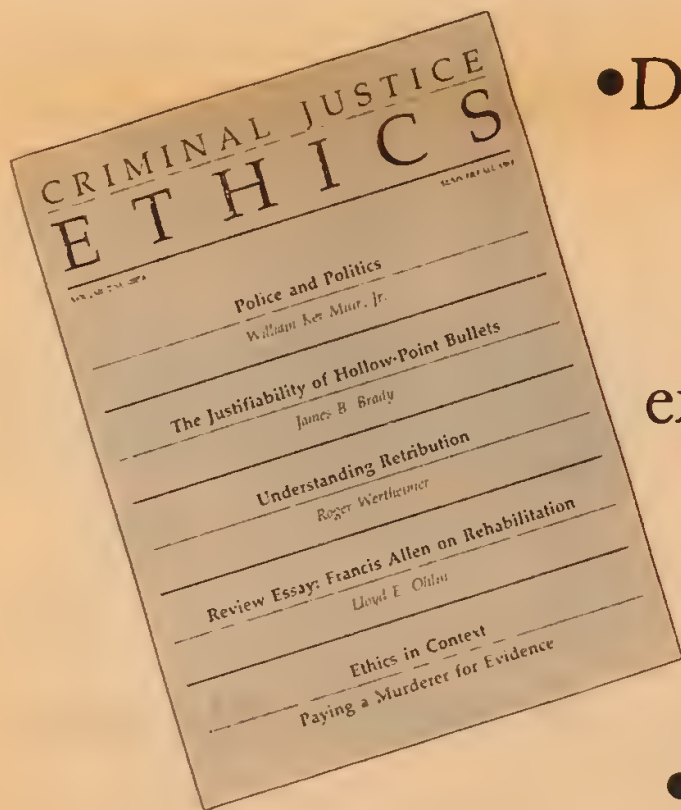
Stalking the elite of crime

Continued from Page 15

ethnic organized criminals, such as the Cubans, Colombians, and Mexicans, all of which, according to the author, have cultural traits similar to the Southern Italian.

In keeping with the title of this book, Abadinsky defines the difference between professional and organized crime. The professional criminal needs to be highly skilled, whereas the "wise-guy" depends on fear and brutality.

Howard Abadinsky does an excellent job in taking the reader on a quick tour through the life of a professional criminal and his connections with organized crime. In doing so, he draws upon scholarly works, popular literature, and, what some would consider most important, informants. His knowledge of the streets and his connections in law enforcement (helped, no doubt, by his 14 years as a parole officer in New York) are valuable assets to a writer of this genre.



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Dantschisch:

Discretion in handling drunken driving

Continued from Page 10

legislatures to enact "tough" drunken driver laws, many of which call for automatic incarceration in addition to fines and loss of license.

Second, the police. In response to the same pressures and spurred on by legislators, the police are setting up roadblocks, forming special "drunk driver squads," and generally cracking down on these offenders.

Thirdly, the courts. Many judges, noting the justified concern and legislative proactivity, are throwing the book at drunken drivers.

Who could disagree with a plan of action that saves lives, reduces accidents and ultimately prevents some crime? The same question might be asked if we eliminated the Fourth Amendment. Without it, the police could

search and arrest pretty much at their discretion, and in so doing save lives and reduce and prevent crime. But one of the reasons why the amendment will not be shelved is that Americans still value individual rights based on a belief in fairness.

This concept of fairness enables us to distinguish between petty theft and bank robbery, between accidental deaths and homicides, between corporal punishment and assault. Underlying this is the recognition that each person who comes before the law does so as an individual, a separate entity. We have abandoned, to a great extent, Beccaria's "let the punishment fit the crime" philosophy, and recognized that differences in human beings, their intent and their motives, make a difference.

If we assume a rigid posture on

drunken drivers, then we must treat the offender who has had a couple too many and is swerving a bit on the road the same as we treat the two- or three-time offender who, while completely drunk, drives into a crowd at a bus stop. It is argued that if we don't arrest the "minimal" drunk and treat him harshly he will become the "killer" drunken driver. Nevertheless, logic dictates that we recognize the difference.

To take one stand only requires that we totally remove discretionary power from the police. If an officer can't take a driver home, (or have him taken home) when the driver is otherwise not involved in an accident or some other crime, then we fail to apply that recognition of differences implicit in our system. If that person is then arrested, loses his license,

possibly his job, and totally disrupts an otherwise stable, law-abiding home, have we accomplished a desirable goal?

Discretionary decisions invariably include an element of risk. Agreed, the driver taken home may leave later, drive and hurt someone. If this is the standard we are to use, we'd better take a close look at parole boards, judges who sentence to probation, and the increasing use of community-based corrections. Each of these requires discretionary decisions based on a less than successful average of predicting future behavior.

When the drunken driver is arrested, and aggravating circumstances are not present, it would seem to be just as effective if we did the following:

¶ House arrest for a period of time, during which the offender

could only leave the house in a car for work and emergencies.

¶ Mandatory participation in alcohol treatment programs, if indicated, and/or safe driving classes.

¶ Fines and a probationary sentence.

¶ Automatic jail time for a second offense.

None of these suggestions preclude harsher penalties for multiple offenders, persons with previous convictions for violent crimes, or the totally reckless drunken driver.

Less drinking is good, fewer accidents and fatalities is better, and elimination of the problem would be ideal. But in our justifiable zeal let us not forget that it has been said that justice involves the infusion of morality into law.

Smith, Lieberman:

Crime and social equity

Continued from Page 10

diminished by more effective police action and greater efficiency in the rest of the criminal justice system. It will be lowered only if we correct many of our societal problems.

The February 1984 report of the Census Bureau indicated that the poverty rate in 1982 rose to 34.4 million, compared to 26.1 million in 1979. That represented a 28.2 percent growth rate when population changes are taken into account. How many additional crimes will be generated by this social fact? Certainly, we need adequate police protection and properly funded courts, probation, correctional institutions and parole. An increase in funding for these services will result in a more efficient and equitable criminal justice system. However, let us not be deceived into believing that an efficient criminal justice system alone will lower the rate of crime and make us appreciably safer in the streets. Increases in the rates of unemployment and families below the poverty line in conjunction with broken families, high illiteracy rates and living without hope will tilt many people toward criminal behavior.

Prior Federal administrations have provided large sums of money for social welfare programs and even larger sums of money for criminal justice programs. What is needed, however, is to deliberately merge these two approaches for the express purpose of combating crime, reducing unemployment and solving other related social problems. A successful solution will require a selective national program that is geared to reducing poverty, unemployment, drug abuse,

drunkenness and adult illiteracy, and combine this with upgrading the criminal justice system in targeted population areas. President Reagan's commission to study hunger did not begin to address the above problems. Indeed, it turned out to be either a naive exercise in futility or a classic example of cynical political posturing.

We realize that we are calling for a very large outlay of money at a time when there are enormous demands on our treasury. However, if we do nothing, the societal problems that are behind our crime rate will not disappear. If we defer paying the cost now, can we afford the cost of increased law enforcement and incarceration later?

Bouza: Who's asking the tough questions?

Continued from Page 10

commits a huge proportion of the crimes. Control doesn't have to mean jail — it can mean any of several monitoring strategies.

Simple answers, like demolishing the exclusionary rule, or opting for preventive detention, simply diminish our constitutional protections without enhancing our physical security.

All elements in the system could stand a good sound scrubbing up on the ethical issues.

The criminal justice non-system is experiencing a management crisis. It is poorly run — everywhere. We should try to select the key players with the same care we give to picking football coaches.

Parole is one of many strategies needed to control our criminal population. The key word is "control," and the key idea is to have as many options — such as the death penalty, prison, parole, probation, restitution, fines, community work, halfway houses, etc. — as possible. Jailing is very

expensive.

Practically everybody who goes to jail comes out. This is the best, and perhaps the only argument for a parole system.

We've got a bit of breathing space, but it's being used by mayors and police chiefs to crow about how their programs are "working." This is rubbish. The respite is demographic, and we'd better use it to effect before the upward spiral resumes in 1992. Even between now and then the levels of violence will be appalling — even if declining.

Our shifting system of values, as reflected in our views of family, church, God, community, country and neighbor won't help keep the social fabric together. No one believes that Rome would have been saved by hiring a few more Praetorian Guards. We've got to get back to the basics.

Complex social problems will not give way to simple answers. Somebody better start asking the tough questions.

Mixed bag of reviews for police manpower plan

Continued from Page 9

because you're dealing with human relations and dynamics," he said.

But Richard Boyd, the national FOP president, likes the essence of the proposal. He noted that many Police Corps officers would probably elect to stay in police service after their three-year commitment. And, as other proponents point out, even if they didn't continue in police work, they would become civilians with a sympathetic view of the service.

A CRISP report notes: "Most volunteers would no doubt resign at the end of their term to be replaced by the class of the graduating year. But even if they were to perform no additional service, their presence in society would gradually have a positive effect on public life. Decency and order depend on both police and citizens."

The report continued: "The professionalization and insulation of the police have often severed them from the communities they serve. The presence in society of well-trained, experienced former police officers in ever-increasing numbers would greatly aid efforts to mobilize the entire community to fight the criminality that is undermining our way of life."

Certainly critics of the Police Corps plan have some valid concerns. But it is equally clear that the plan has its attractions for financially strapped cities and states facing demands for more police officers. No doubt we can look forward to a vigorous, ongoing debate on this intriguing concept.

(Orduway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., N.J. 07675.)

Rioting gives way to talking in strife-torn Miami areas

Continued from Page 3

wanted violence." The monsignor said the lack of violence did not mean that people were content with the verdict. "People are upset with the acquittal, they're upset about a lot of things," he said. "I think the resentment against the police is as strong if not stronger than it ever has been. But the black community is realizing that rioting is self-destructive, and that they have to start talking about problems instead."

In a report by The Miami Herald that appeared shortly after Alvarez's acquittal, Mayor

Maurice Ferre expressed satisfaction with the lack of serious violence.

"The Community Relations Board did its job, the black leadership did its job and the street leadership did its job," he said. "The police are better trained for dealing with issues like this now. Lives were saved. Conflicts were avoided."

Alvarez is presently undergoing a departmental investigation in connection with the incident, and the case is also being investigated by Federal attorneys. He has been relieved of duty with pay.

Teaching Positions. Grambling State University in Louisiana has three faculty vacancies in its Department of Criminal Justice, beginning fall 1984. The three positions will be at the instructor, assistant professor and associate professor level.

Requirements include an earned doctorate in criminal justice or a related field. Teaching experience at the university level, a proven record of research and/or practical experience in the criminal justice field is desirable. An ABD or JD with experience, a record of scholarly research and significant progress on the dissertation will be considered.

All three positions involve a graduate and/or undergraduate teaching load. Positions operate under a nine-month contract, with an opportunity for summer teaching. Salary is competitive, based on qualifications and experience.

To apply, send complete resume, copy of transcripts and three letters of recommendation, before April 30, 1984, to: P. Ray Kedia, Chairman, Screening Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, P.O. Drawer J, Grambling, LA 71245.

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to

start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270.

Police Officers. The Metro-Dade Police Department in Miami, Fla., is seeking 250 new officers. Qualifications include age 19 or over with high school diploma or GED, weight proportionate to height, vision 20/100 correctable to 20/30, and possess a valid driver's license. Applicant must be in good health and must pass a written test, physical examination, psychological and background investigation.

Salary range is \$18,314 to \$23,600, plus educational incentive money. Department provides uniform, equipment and health

and life insurance. Retirement paid by department.

For further details, write: Metro-Dade Police Department, Recruitment Section, 1390 N.W. 14th Avenue, Miami, FL 33125.

Police Officers. The Orlando, Fla., Police Department is seeking recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19 years of age and a U.S. citizen; possess high school or the equivalent, and have eyesight of at least 20/70. All applicants must pass background investigation, timed run, and written, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. Applicants are notified of hiring within two months of application.

Salary range is \$15,221 to \$19,658, along with additional educational incentive monies. Excellent benefits and pension plan are provided, along with uniforms, equipment and life/health insurance.

Send all inquiries to: Orlando Police Department, Recruitment Section, P.O. Box 913, Orlando FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 849-2473 or toll-free in Florida only, (800) 432-5702.

Federal Protective Officers. The General Services Administration has career service positions available for Federal Protective Officers.

Applicants will start at a GS-4 grade, with promotion potential to GS-5 within one year (\$12,367 to \$13,837 per year). Two years of general work experience or an educational equivalent is required.

A written exam will be given on the first Monday of each month at the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For further information, contact the GSA at (202) 472-1390.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Bemidji State University in Minnesota

has an anticipated vacancy for a tenure-track probationary assistant or associate professor of criminal justice, to begin August 28, 1984.

The position involves teaching core courses in the criminal justice curriculum, such as Human Relations in Criminal Justice, Retail and Industrial Security, Criminal Investigation, and Police Administration and Organization. Additionally, the position involves internship supervision and may involve program coordination. Student advising and participation in university and community service activities are expected.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice or a closely related discipline, and experience in public law enforcement are preferred. A person with a related master's degree and ABD with professional and/or teaching experience will be considered. Initial rank and salary (\$19,048 to \$33,432) will be based on qualifications and experience.

To apply, send letter of application, resume, official transcripts from all colleges or universities attended, and three letters of reference (sent directly by referers) to: Dr. Lewis J. Downing, Dean, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601. Deadline is April 15, 1984.

Training Director. The Department of Criminal Justice at Northern Michigan University is seeking an individual to head its Criminal Justice Training Center program.

The position involves providing leadership for Regional Police Training Academy, in-service programs in law enforcement, corrections and security; coordinating law enforcement certification "TRACK" program within bachelor's degree curriculum meeting MLEOTC requirements; and teaching undergraduate courses in corrections, law enforcement or security as required.

Applicants must have a master's degree in criminal justice or a related field, and a minimum of five years' relevant professional experience in corrections, security or law enforcement. Prior teaching or training experience is desirable. Salary and rank are negotiable and competitive. Starting date is August 15, 1984.

To apply, send thoughtful letter of application and detailed resume before April 22 to: Robert W. Barrington, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, Northern Michigan University, 323 Carey Hall, Marquette, MI 49855. Phone inquiries are welcomed; call (906) 227-2660 between 9:00 A.M. and 12 Noon.

Data Systems Manager. The Colorado Springs Police Department is seeking a qualified computer professional. The position will involve: providing technical management and direction to the police department's data processing efforts, utilizing maintenance

and microcomputer applications; developing automated systems to monitor and evaluate the department resource allocations; providing management information to all department managers.

Requirements include a B.S. in computer science, business administration or a related field; five years of progressively responsible experience in the development and implementation of automated data processing systems to include police information systems, two years of which must have been in a supervisory capacity; or an equivalent combination of education and experience. A polygraph exam will be administered. Salary range is \$2,777 to \$3,215 per month.

A city application will be mailed upon receipt of resume and must be returned by May 4, 1984, to: City of Colorado Springs, Department of Personnel, Attn: Data Systems Manager, P.O. Box 1575, Colorado Springs, CO 80901.

Supreme Court Police. The U.S. Supreme Court is seeking officers to be responsible for the protection of the Supreme Court and its building, grounds and occupants.

Qualifications include a minimum of a high school diploma; college education and thorough knowledge of law enforcement techniques and practices are desirable, as is prior experience as a police or security officer. Applicant must be skilled in oral and written communication and have good interpersonal skills. Employment is subject to successful completion of a medical exam and security clearance.

Salary ranges from \$17,404, depending upon prior experience and salary history.

To apply, send standard Federal Government Form 171 (no resumes) to: James A. Robbins, Personnel and Organizational Development Officer, Supreme Court of the United States, Room 3, Washington, DC 20543. Closing date is May 31.

Faculty Position. The Department of Criminal Justice at Alabama State University has a tenure-track position available at either the instructor or assistant professor rank, beginning fall 1984.

Qualifications include an earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology or related areas. (A J.D. alone is not considered an acceptable terminal degree for the position.) Teaching experience at the university level, a proven record of research and/or practical experience in criminal justice or criminology are desirable.

Interested candidates should send complete college transcripts, vita, letter of application, three letters of recommendation and the names of three references to: Dr. Nicholas A. Astone, Chairman, c/o Col. C.W. Holloway, Director of Personnel Services, Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL 36195. Closing date is May 1, 1984.

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Upcoming Events

MAY

- 1-3. **Burglary Reduction.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 2-4. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 6-7. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Fee: \$65.
- 7-8. **Hostage and Kidnap: Tactics & Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.
- 7-11. **Shotgun Instructor Certification.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.
- 7-11. **Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 7-11. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$355.
- 7-18. **Middle Management (Police).** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150.
- 7-18. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.
- 7-July 13. **Promotion Preparation System.** Presented by Police Officers Training Service.
- 9-June 13. **Writing Skills for Law Enforcement.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$35.
10. **Use of Force.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 10-12. **Teller Security Training.** Presented by Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center.
- 11-13. **College Journalism '84.** Presented by Ralph Nader. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$75.
- 13-19. **Providing Protective Services (VIP Protection).** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$1,895.
- 14-16. **1984 Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by the National Training Center of Polygraph Science. Fee: \$95.
- 14-17. **Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

- 14-18. **Child Abuse.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$176.
- 14-18. **Rape Investigation.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 14-18. **Workshop for the Police Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-18. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.
- 14-18. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Denver, Colo.
- 14-18. **Driving While Impaired Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
- 14-18. **Police Driving Maneuvers & Accident Avoidance.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$285.
- 14-18. **Level I Hangout Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$375.
- 14-25. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 14-25. **80-Hour Crime Prevention Officers Training Program.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 16-17. **Psychological Screening for Entry-Level Police Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 16-17. **Drug Raid Planning & Execution Techniques.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 17-18. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$65.
- 17-18. **Police Officer Survival Tactics Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Meriden, Conn. Fee: \$45.
- 21-22. **Police Discipline Workshop.** Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$150.
- 21-24. **Latent Finger Prints.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.
- 21-24. **Bomb Threat Response.** Presented by Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$550.
- 21-25. **Analytical Investigation Methods.**

- Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Salt Lake City, Ut.
- 21-June 1. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
25. **Spanish for Police Officers.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 28-30. **Handgun Retention Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$225. To be held in Springfield, Mass.
- 28-June 1. **Interview and Interrogation.** Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.
- 28-June 1. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.
- 28-June 1. **Defensive Tactics I.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375. To be held in Springfield, Mass.
- 28-June 1. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 28-June 1. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 31-June 1. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$65.

JUNE

1. **Drunk Driving Enforcement.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 3-5. **Post Shooting Trauma.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$300.
- 4-5. **Electronic Spying and Countermeasures Seminar.** Presented by Ross Engineering Associates.
- 4-5. **Child Abuse & Neglect.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 4-8. **Basic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 4-8. **Police Supervisor In-Service Training.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$295 (resident), \$405 (non-resident).
- 4-8. **Defensive Tactics II.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$375.
- 5-6. **Fuel Efficient Driving Instructor.** Presented by Institute of Police Traffic

- Management. Fee: \$225.
- 6-8. **Officer Survival.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.
- 7-8. **Rape Victimology.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 7-11. **Tenth National PSDI Training Seminar.** Presented by the Justice System Training Association. To be held in Indianapolis, Ind.
- 9-13. **Rape Investigation.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
11. **Radar Training.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 11-12. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Little Rock, Ar. Fee: \$65.
- 11-13. **Introduction to Microcomputer for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM). Fee: \$395.
- 11-15. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Tuition: \$295.
- 11-15. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Tuition: \$300.
- 11-15. **Police Internal Review Operations.** Presented by Organized Crime Institute.
- 11-15. **Level I Shotgun.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$450.
13. **Domestic Violence.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 13-14. **Women in Criminal Justice Workshop.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 13-14. **Infrared Breath Test Operator Techniques.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 13-15. **Hostage Negotiation and Recovery.** Presented by Frank A. Bolz Associates Inc. Fee: \$295.
14. **Interview and Interrogative Techniques.** Presented by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
15. **Management Information Systems.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Highwood, Ill. Fee: \$65.
- 18-19. **Drug Raid Planning & Execution Search Techniques.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 18-21. **Latent Finger Prints - From Crime Scene to Courtroom.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$395.
- 18-22. **Crime Prevention Training for Older Persons.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration. Fee: \$350.
- 18-22. **Side Handle Baton Instructor Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$225.

20. **Use of Roadblocks.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 20-21. **Crisis Intervention.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 20-22. **Kidnap and Extortion Investigation, Police and Corporate Security Interaction.** Presented by Frank A. Bolz Associates. Fee: \$295.
- 21-22. **Advanced Motorcycle Operation & Enforcement.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 25-28. **Chemical Agents: Administration and Tactical Orientation.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.
- 25-29. **VIP Protective Operations.** Presented by Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$645.
26. **Prevention of Suicide Within Municipal/State Lockups.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
26. **Stress Awareness.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.
- 27-28. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Syracuse, N.Y. Fee: \$65.
- 27-29. **Command & Control of Hostage Situations.** Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council.

JULY

- 8-12. **Vehicle Homicide/DWI Conference.** Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$315.
- 9-11. **Introduction to Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.
- 9-11. **Video Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: \$275.



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Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. ASET Suite, Executive Office Building, 825 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Colorado State University, Department of Conferences and Institutes, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Tel.: (303) 491-6222.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Frank A. Bolz Associates, Inc. 320 East 34th Street, Suite 1C, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Justice System Training Association,

Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Tel.: (414) 731-8893.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police International Ltd., 7297-D Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates,

North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288

Rockland Community College, Criminal Justice Institute 145 College Road, Suffern, NY 10901.

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel.: (804) 257-1850.

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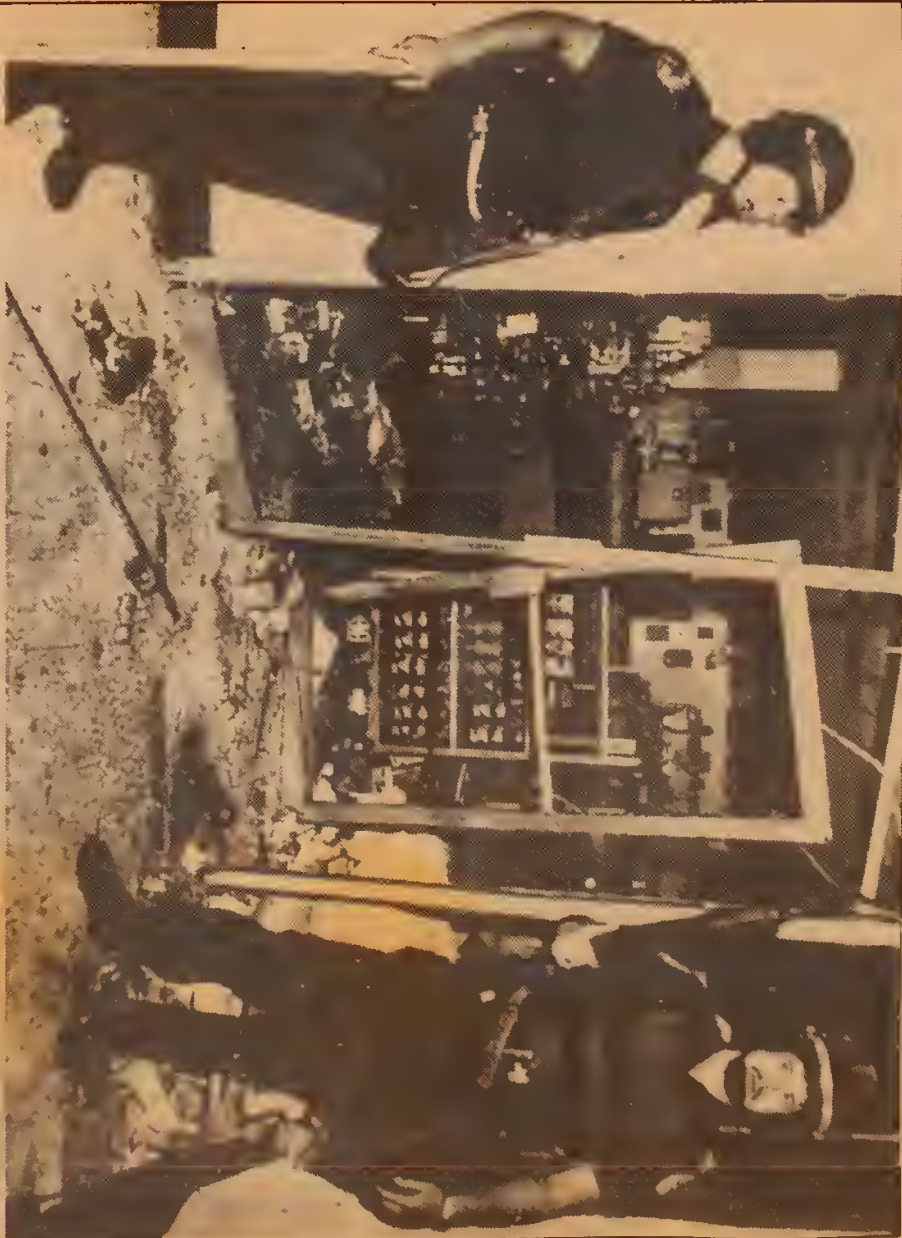
MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY and STATE INVESTIGATOR POS.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 7

April 9, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019



Keeping the lid on in Miami:

How the cops contained racial violence after an officer's acquittal in the shooting of a black. **See Page 3.**

Also in this issue:

Teamsters eyeing Ohio cops, losing their affections elsewhere	1	Forum: Adding the element of fairness to DWI cases	10
Operation FIST gives West Coast fugitives a punch in the nose	1	Interview: Superintendent Clinton Pagano of the New Jersey State Police	11

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